The columns of THE TRIBUNE yesterday gave evidence that

The Boom in "Wants"

Has already begun. More than three full pages of real-estate advertisements and 54 columns of "wants" of all kinds testify that THE TRIBUNE is now, as it always has been, the "Favorit Advertising Medium" of Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune.

The edition of THE TRIBUNE yesterday was

68,890

Copies. In quality and quantity of contents and in circulation there is no Sunday newspaper in Chicago that can compare with THE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XLVIII. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888. PRICE THREE CENTS.

O M Pepper
10 Copies

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL., A SCENE OF RUIN AND DESOLATION.

Two Hundred of Her People Killed and Injured, and the Work of Rescue Not Complete—Her Public Buildings Ruined and Her Residences Destroyed—Fire Adds Its Terrors—The Supreme Court Building Damaged—A Prosperous Town Shattered in a Moment.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—This city was visited by a destructive cyclone today about 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. It had been thundering and raining for some time, when suddenly a low, rumbling noise was heard, and a black cloud that seemed to touch the earth swept over the city, and it became very dark. As soon as the cloud passed, however, the sky brightened, and people realized the shock and loss they had sustained. Hundreds of houses were blown down and many people were crushed to death. It is impossible at this time to estimate the loss, but at least one-half the town is destroyed. The south and east parts of the square are completely destroyed. The large building known as the Crews Block, now owned by J. C. Murray, was entirely demolished and caught fire in a short time. The Methodist Episcopal church is nearly a mass of ruins, the roof and second story are entirely gone, while the lower part is badly damaged. The Baptist church is a wreck and beyond all hope of repair. The east end of the public school-house is a bad sight. The once mammoth building is now razed to the ground, and a heap of bricks and stone is all that remains to tell the story. Hundreds of houses are heaps of ruins, and the city in the cyclone district presents a scene of the most horrible desolation and ruin.

The following is a list as far as now known of the killed and seriously wounded by the cyclone:

KILLED.

MRS. RUSSELL DEWEY.
MRS. JOHN U. WALTER and BABE.
HENRY WATERS.
DAVID FLOYD and WIFE.
JOHN C. MURRAY.
MR. CUMMINGS, an engineer.
MARY WESTBROOK.
JAMES BEARSON.
EDDIE MAXEY.
MRS. CLYTON.
MRS. HOLCOMB.
DR. JOHN YEARWOOD and WIFE.
SAMUEL YEARWOOD and WIFE.
GEORGE PURCELL.
MRS. WILLIAM JONES and CHILD.
JOHN DODSON.
MISS JOSIE SUTTON.
JOHN SHEW.
GEORGE PEARSON.
MRS. L. F. LEGGE.
I. J. WATTERS.
TWO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

FATALLY INJURED.

LAWLER E. LEGG.
MRS. HENRY WATERS.
MISS LAURA LISENBY.
CHARLES ELLIS.
MR. and MRS. C. GALBRAITH and DAUGHTER.
CHARLIE WEIL.
MR. and MRS. WESTBROOK.
AMANDA BEARDEN.
W. H. HINMAN.
LIZZIE BENNETT.
J. C. HARBRICK.
CHARLES POOL.
MISS CORINNE HANDRICK and HIS ENTIRE FAMILY.
BROTHERLOW HAWKINS.
MRS. HAWKINS.
MISS ALBRIGHT.
HENRY ELLIS.
MR. MILLICROP.
JOEL HOWARD.
MISS NANNIE WESTBROOK.
MISS LILLIE CROW.
MR. AND MRS. WEBBLING.
TAB MAXEY and seven children.
MRS. FRANK HOLCOMB.
MISS IDA HOLCOMB.
MR. and MRS. GALVIN.

In the excitement it is impossible to find out positively how many are dead or how many wounded. So far as reported the above list includes the worst injured, though there are scores who have received slight injuries. For the amount of destruction to property the loss of life is very light; but no idea can be formed of the magnitude of the disaster at this time owing to the great excitement. The storm came just after the Sunday-schools closed. Had it been otherwise there is no telling what the loss of life would have been, as the Methodist and Baptist churches were totally destroyed. Everything that can be done for the wounded is being done, and the hundreds who are rendered homeless are being looked after. Many families are likely to be destitute of food and clothing, as they have lost all they possessed in this world.

The city is well guarded by police, both mounted and patrol. Services had to be abandoned in all the churches on account of the disaster.

The list of dead is twenty-four, and it will probably reach fifty, as new victims are discovered almost hourly. The work on the ruins is still progressing. Several injured people have been discovered, and it is said Miss Mary Waters, who was taken from the ruins this afternoon, will die. The fire company from Nashville has been doing good work, and the flames are under fair control.

The day dawned warm and cloudy, and about 9 o'clock a drizzling rain set in. At noon there were signs of a break in the clouds, but the sun, after struggling for an hour to dispel the gloom, gave up the fight and disappeared. Towards 4 o'clock a great bank of dun-colored clouds was observed piling up in the southwest. Little attention was paid to the phenomena, and even when the great agent of destruction was seen advancing rapidly no alarm was created. The dun-colored bank increased in size as it approached, and in a few minutes a light breeze sprang up. Few people were on the streets at this time. The Sabbath is usually quiet, and owing to the disagreeable weather today there were few people on the streets after church hours. The little breeze soon swelled to a gale, and in ten minutes the gale was a cyclone. The clouds seemed to be only a few feet above the prairie, and striking the southwest portion of the town first fairly mowed the houses down. Evan's mill was razed to the ground, and for 500 yards north every dwelling was leveled. The people were buried in the ruins, and those who were not killed were seriously injured. The wraith of the prairie then made a bound and did not strike until the public square was reached. It crushed the county court-house as if it were an egg-shell and destroyed the whole east and south sides of the square. About thirty business houses, including the New York Store, R. L. Stratton & Co., Manfon's saloon, Henry Watson Machinery Company, Hudspeth & Co., Smith's barber-shop, Neyins' Bank, W. C. Jackson's saddlery, Maxey, Wescott & Swift's dry goods, Nieman, dry goods, were laid in ruins. The Baptist church and the Louisville & Nashville machine shops were next to go. The Crews block, the best business structure in the town, was wrecked and scattered to the winds. Continuing north and east the cyclone next struck the public school-house, a three-story brick structure, and ground it into powder. The H. C. Johnson brick block, Perry's hotel, and the Commercial Hotel were all destroyed. A score of people were injured in the hotels. The Methodist church, which contained 200 people half an hour before the cyclone struck it, was destroyed after the ruin on the south had been accomplished. The wind next cut a wide swath through the rest of the town, destroying everything in its path.

A terrible calm succeeded the awful blow, and it was not until then that people realized what had taken place. Only one side of the public square remained, and the whole southwestern and southern portions of the town were wiped out. The trail of destruction was wide and distinct. It led directly through the town and was covered with dead and dying.

The stoves that had been burning in the business-houses soon set fire to the ruins, and almost as soon as the work of rescue was begun several fires were in progress. The building in which the State Supreme Court holds its sittings was only slightly damaged, and this was quickly turned into a hospital. Several rescuing parties were organized, and the work of taking the dead and wounded out of the ruins was begun. The panic was frightful and the scenes were agonizing in the extreme.

The most heartrending sights were those witnessed in the residence portion of the town. The members of families who were fortunate enough to escape were rendered frantic by the sight of dead and dying relatives dragged out of the desolation. Mothers were killed, and in two cases babes which they held to their breasts were lifted smiling and uninjured from the débris. Two families named Yearwood, who are among the most prominent in the town, were almost annihilated. In two hours over 100 injured were in the improvised hospital and twelve lay dead in vacant stores in the north side of the square.

Appeals for physicians and aid were sent to all the surrounding towns, and responses were received promising succor on the first trains. Miraculous escapes are told by the hundred, but the luckiest incident of the tragedy is the dismissal of the Methodist Sunday-school a few minutes before the church was smashed into splinters. A Louisville & Nashville west-bound passenger train was struck in the rear and the last coach lifted from the track. The train was then driven at a terrific speed for five miles, and although the engineer shut off the steam it had no perceptible effect.

The town is about two miles long east and west, and the course of the cyclone took in about two-thirds of the east end, the western part of the town escaping. It is impossible to begin to estimate the number of houses destroyed, but it will run up into the hundreds. The greater part of the business portion of the city, known as "The Square," is totally destroyed. Out of a row of buildings about 200 feet long, there is not one but is more or less injured, while most of them are entirely consumed, or will be, as the fire is raging now on that street and unless help soon arrives will be wholly lost. These are all business houses and the goods are entirely destroyed. The east side of the square presents even a more ghastly appearance, for nothing is left there but mortar and brick. This side is also occupied by business houses, and nothing is saved. Not a single building is left in this row. The north side is badly damaged, but the wreck here is light compared to that on the east and south sides. The Odd Fellows' Building is the most damaged on the north side, but none of the buildings escaped, being more or less injured. The west side escaped more lightly than any, but the buildings there are also in a sad state, being considerably shaken up. The damage to the business part of the town is so great that it is completely ruined. The general appearance of the town is horrible to contemplate, and looks as if an earthquake had visited it.

The county court house is one of the most complete wrecks in the city. It was a mammoth two-story building, and stood in the centre of the square, but, being directly in the path of the cyclone, it is now entirely demolished. It was an expensive building and an ornament to our county. There is no alarm felt in regard to the records, as they are easily accessible, and unless a fire should spring up in the ruins they are perfectly safe.

The fire began dying out about 9 o'clock, after a stubborn conflict with the men, who risked their lives to extinguish it. All the largest and best buildings seem to have suffered the greatest. The Commercial Hotel is almost completely ruined, but none of the guests or others are injured so far as known. The damage to property is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. It is not known what damage has been sustained in the country, as news has been brought in. It will be several days before it will be possible to tell what the damage really is, but on East Main street for nearly a quarter of a mile there is hardly a house left standing, and as near as can be ascertained this is the case all over the city. From near the centre to the east end, on all sides, ruins stare one in the face.

SOME OF THE DETAILED LOSSES.

J. J. Manion, the saloonkeeper, lost heavily, his building being destroyed; J. Hiserman, bakery destroyed, goods lost; wagon and blacksmith shop of Douner & Co. destroyed; C. D. Cook, druggist, building and goods lost; hotel of R. A. Perry badly damaged; Johnson Building, in which is the large dry-goods store of Rentcher, Waters & Co., a meat-shop, and drug store, Hill Williams' dry goods, Ferguson's harness-shop, Mrs. Waters' millinery store,; Rober & Smith's building, containing Rober's cigar store and J. J. Gray's saloon, badly damaged; the Johnson Building, containing Sexton's shoe-shop, and the H. J. Rockaway Building, containing G. W. Yost's general stock of merchandise, D. H. Wise, and Hudspeth & Co.'s in S. H. Watson's Building, stock and building total wreck; J. F. Watson's building, including Howard Bros. & Co.'s stock of groceries, totally destroyed; bank of G. W. Evans destroyed, being in Crews' building; G. W. Morgan's building and jewelry store, destroyed; J. R. Powelson's house and furniture store, destroyed; W. E. Jackson's harness store and building ruined. The skating rink is scattered all over town. The mill of the Mount Vernon Milling Company is badly damaged. The other buildings are not seriously damaged, except G. M. F. Ward's buildings on the West Side, which is almost totally demolished.

The loss of life is appalling, and is variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty. In the destruction of the Crews building it is surprising that many were not killed, as the upper story is occupied as a boarding-house. J. C. Murry, the owner of the building, perished in the ruins, and although diligent efforts were made to save him it was impossible.

Mount Vernon, the county-seat of Jefferson County, is on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, about half way between St. Louis and Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, twenty-five miles southeast of Centralia. It is the seat of the Supreme Court for the Southern Grand Division of Illinois, which holds terms in May and November each year. Its population, according to the last census, was 2,167. The Supreme Court building was a handsome brick structure on the same model as that at Ottawa, and was the central object of attraction in the city. There was also a fine brick school-house, as well as a number of fine residences and stores, the majority of the latter, however, being built of wood. There are two banks and a good hotel. A few months ago the best hotel in the place—the Clarendon—was burnt down. The adjacent country was at one time thickly wooded, and there is said to be considerable coal underlying this district, but owing to the meagre railroad facilities these resources have not been developed further than providing for the wants of the city population. There is no manufactory in the place beyond being a market-dustry in the place beyond being a market-town for the surrounding agricultural districts. Thomas J. Casey, Judge of the Appellate Court, is one of the prominent residents, and it is also the birthplace of R. A. D. Wilbanks, Superintendent of Mails at Chicago. Mount Vernon had attained considerable importance before the era of railroads in Illinois, and the difficulty of attending court in those days was such that lawyers would start two weeks ahead of time, and even then often failed to reach their destination until the second day of court. In consequence of this, when the State was divided into three grand divisions and the seat of the southern division located at Mount Vernon the law provided that records returnable at any term of Supreme Court might be filed up to the second day of the term without prejudice to the right of hearing at that term. The city was settled originally by people from Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, being in the direct line of emigration from these States to Missouri. The name "Egypt," which is generally used in reference to Jefferson County, owes its origin to Mount Vernon, whither the farmers from the northern prairies used to go for the purpose of buying seed and some times their winter's supply of food; hence the term "Going down to Egypt to buy corn."

Another Storm Reported.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—A destructive storm is reported at Nortonville, Ky. The town is small and isolated and no details of the calamity can be learned.

MAXWELL'S LAST APPEAL

ST. LOUIS MURDERER TELLS THE STORY OF PRELLER'S DEATH.

A Graphic Repetition of the Surgical Operation and Chloroform Story—How the Homicide Thought, Felt, and Acted at the Time His Victim Expired—The Grounds Upon Which the Condemned Man Asks for Mercy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—With the shadow of the noose resting on him, H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the Preller murderer, made today a seven-column plea to the public for mercy. This plea is in the form of a statement purporting to be the true story of the great crime. He begins with the day he left his English home in Hyde, and describes the event which led up to the tragedy. He says:

"I had no fixed plans, no studied intentions. Like many another young man I was probably overconfident of myself and imagined that all I had to do was to walk from the steamer into the arms of American people, who would be waiting to welcome me at the dock. A pardonable vanity in a village-bred foreigner who had imbibed his ideas of America from Dickens' "American Notes" and bits of frontier literature, and who, just as was the case with my father when he came here, was surprised to find brick houses in St. Louis and to learn that the Indians were not encamped on the edge of the city limits. I had studied law and dabbled in medicine. My visits to hospitals and medical colleges had familiarized me with surgical scenes, and without being able to gage my ignorance I soon began to flatter myself that I was growing as adept as the most skilled practitioners of the science, and even in England I was self-confident enough at times to write prescriptions."

WALTER MAXWELL.

After describing the meeting with Preller in Liverpool and the intimacy that sprang up between them on shipboard, he outlines the malady from which he alleges Preller suffered. The young traveler suggested that they go together to New Zealand and Maxwell consented. Preller believed he was a physician, and it was decided to perform the operation in St. Louis. Preller suggested that chloroform be administered and Maxwell bought four ounces of the drug. Preller examined it and the writer describes what took place:

"He asked me how much I thought he could stand, and I told him that I didn't know, that it was never known how much any man could stand until he had taken it and demonstrated his capacity for it. I again explained the manner of administering chloroform. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock when Mr. Preller stripped for the operation. I must here remark that it is an established fact, known to the entire medical fraternity, and to many outside of it, that chloroform cannot be administered to any one against his will. Even where there is a willingness on the part of the patient to receive the drug there is a certain stage of its influence where the individual fights against its effects, and often stout men are required to hold a patient at this moment. It cannot be administered to a sleeping person because it will awaken him. Superintendent Walling of the New York police in his recently published book on the criminals of New York lays it down as a positive rule that when anybody tells a story about being chloroformed in his sleep and robbed you may set him down at once as a fraud. In saying this he simply clothed in popular terms an axiom of medical science. It is well known that you cannot chloroform an unwilling person, sleeping or waking. This being the case, how, do you imagine, could I, physically Mr. Preller's inferior, compel him to accept chloroform from my hand? It is self-evident that he must have been a party to the proceeding, that he must have submitted to its administration, and, more important than all else, that he must have had an inducement or reason for taking the chloroform. Thus, up to the moment when my friend died, I can justify every step I took, every act of that day."

C. A. PRELLER.

Maxwell next describes how he poured the chloroform on a napkin and administered it to Preller. The bottle was accidentally overturned in the washstand and he was compelled to run out and secure more chloroform. He again saturated the napkin and closed "his friend's mouth when he began the operation. While in the midst of it he was alarmed by Preller's stertorious breathing. Maxwell continues:

"Taking a small pair of curved surgical scissors out of my case I cut off his shirt and undershirt, cutting the garment as a surgeon would have done so as to expose the largest possible surface of the skin to the action of the atmosphere. The cut garment shows that I did this. Then I rubbed him vigorously, and next took a wet towel and slapped his breast with it. I put forth every effort to save him. I worked strenuously and unceasingly for more than three-quarters of an hour, plying that towel and shaking and rubbing him. Every muscle trembled with excitement and exertion. I was in a fever of bewilderment. My emotions overwhelmed my judgment. I sank exhausted and frightened in a chair beside the bed, but not until my friend had been long dead. Why did I not call for help? My God, I wish I had. Why did I not pull open the door and rush into the corridor at that moment and proclaim myself innocent? Could I not have done so? Had my purpose been murder as a preface to robbery could I not have secured my booty and called in the hotel people to look at my dead friend and tell them that his death was the result of an accident? Had I been cool and calculating, in possession of my faculties, and with a campaign of murder and robbery already carefully devised, would it not have been perfectly safe for me to have made away with the money first and then come boldly forward with my excuse for and explanation of the death? I did not call for help. I did not offer any excuse, and why? Not because I knew I had not planned a murder and robbery, for these things were remote from my mind; not because I was innocent of any crime, and felt my innocence, but because I was in a delirium of excitement and gave more immediate thought to the loss of my friend than I did to my own danger. I cannot explain my own condition or describe it. My brain was burning, my every nerve throbbing, my senses were in a whirl of grief and worry. I knew not what I did. I sat there and in despair contemplated the lifeless figure of my friend. Would to God somebody had come in and roused me from my horror-stricken condition. Would to God that man Ross, who said he was in the adjoining room and heard noises, had burst in the door and come to my rescue. But nobody came, and with senses paralyzed and my own life seemingly wrecked in the wreck of my friend's I kept my seat, fairly enchanted with horror. They talk of plans—merciful Savior, where were they then? Plans, plans; any plan would have saved and set me right, but I had none, not even the feeblest plan that the most ignorant murderer might have devised. I was at the mercy of the circumstances and of my feelings, and when I awoke to a keen sense of my position the idea of America which I had imbibed from Dickens rose before me like warning shadows and stood between me and the door through which I might have walked that afternoon into the pure, bright light of innocence. Analyze my physical condition if you can, with sorrow and its attending emotions weighing down upon me at one side and the grim spectre of mob law, as my ill-trained fancy painted it, rising menacingly at the other. As I have said, a hundred times I did not know that an accused person could testify in his own behalf in this country. I had a deep-founded conception that a man who took another's life was dealt with and disposed of summarily, and that Judge Lynch was the principal magistrate in the West. I must tell my whole story. Preller was dead. His body lay on the bed as he had died. I was trying to make up my mind what to do. As I said before, I determined on flight. But what should I do with the body? It must be concealed. I emptied my zinc trunk, which had the initials of my adopted name, "W. H. L. M.," on it, and pulling it to the side of the bed placed the body which had been lying under the counterpane in it. I then dragged the trunk back to its place against the wall and corded it up. Did I sleep? No. I spent the night in pacing the room and wondering what would become of me. Then it was that plans came into my head—a hundred of them—the first I had conceived in connection with the occurrence.

"Then it was my crime really began. Put yourself in my place that terrible night, a stranger alone in a vast land, your friend dead, your other friends thousands of miles away, your life as you thought in jeopardy, and your only solace liquor, and tell me what would you have done? I have said that I had half formulated a conclusion to take my chances in flight, and next morning I was pondering this and possibly other things; but flight at any rate was uppermost in my mind when an impulse led me to examine Mr. Preller's trousers pocket. In one of them I found a roll of bills amounting to about $500. I said I would use this to assist me in my flight, and I now regretfully confess that I appropriated it. I also took a pair of sleeve-buttons from Preller's cuffs, which I put in my own. I wish, however, to state that the buckskin bag which the prosecution at first said Mr. Preller carried around his body and which they accused me of having cut from the remains, is my own pouch. My ownership in that pouch, about which the prosecution in the days before my trial made a great to do, is no longer disputed. After taking the money another insane fancy entered my head. I wrote the 'So-perish-all-traitors-to-the-great-cause' placard, and, uncording and unlocking the trunk in which the remains were hidden, I pasted the placard at one end of the trunk near my friend's head. At the same time I cut off his mustache and made the cross marks on the breast. I don't know whether I used a scalpel, or the scissors, or a knife in making these marks. It was simply on the surface of the skin. Don't expect me to tell you why I did these things. I have myself been trying for the last two years to interpret my actions that night and to penetrate the secret of my mental condition at the time. Liquor and the enormity of my misfortune must have combined to cremate me. I surely was not in a responsible state. I suppose I had an idea that the placard would throw a political mystery about the affair, and the marks would be accepted as the bloody signature of a secret organization, while the removal of the mustache was undoubtedly for the purpose of destroying identity. But I am making all these suppositions now. If I were offered my freedom this minute to satisfactorily explain those facts I couldn't do it."

Maxwell next describes the fears and tortures of his flight, how he assumed various disguises and characters and blazed his way to Auckland. He winds up with a scathing denunciation of the detective who testified on the stand that Maxwell had confessed to him in jail. He says:

"Dingfelder was a willing liar, but not a scientific one. However, when the prosecution needed a man for such a job, they, of necessity, had to hire such as were in the market, and perhaps after all it will do me no good to abuse Dingfelder, for, so far as yet appears, he has lied successfully, even though unscientifically. Watch his career and you will find that he will come to no good."

BILL GALLAGHER'S PHILADELPHIA.

Strategy by Which the Chicago Officers Dodged Another Writ of Habeas Corpus.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—William J. Gallagher arrived at the Broad street station in the custody of Lieut. H. H. Henshaw, Chief of Detectives of Chicago, and Deputy Sheriff James Burke, also of Chicago. Bill Gallagher, as he is known here and in Chicago, was brought back on the charge of being a fugitive from justice and to answer to a bill of indictment found Dec. 16, 1884, charging him with forging the name of ex-Councilman A. B. Thompson of the Twenty-sixth Ward. On the arrival of the train here District-Attorney's Detective Fred Jentner met Gallagher and the Chicago officers on the platform, a carriage in waiting at the foot of the stairs was entered, and Gallagher was driven down Broad street to Moyamensing Prison and was handed over to the prison authorities.

Gallagher and the Chicago officers were to have taken the train in Chicago at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, but the officers changed the program. Gallagher, who had battled in the Chicago courts Saturday for his liberty on the ground that he was not a fugitive from justice, was taken from the County Jail about 2 o'clock by Deputy-Sheriff Burke. Lieut. Henshaw and Deputy Burke had got wind that another writ of habeas corpus had been applied for, and they were afraid that if they tarried in Chicago till the train started their prisoner might be able to baffle them, getting off on the second habeas corpus, although the first had failed. So Deputy Burke got a carriage and started off with his prisoner. By an arrangement with Lieut. Henshaw, the Chief of Detectives was picked up in the southern part of the city, and then the driver was told to drive as fast as he could for South Chicago, a distance of twelve miles. The train which left Chicago at 3 o'clock was due at South Chicago at 3:25. The driver was told this and he made the twelve miles in one hour and a quarter. The train was ten minutes late, so Gallagher and the officers got to South Chicago. Gallagher was angry, and told the officers they had played a mean trick on him. The officers chuckled at their strategy. The train was not scheduled to stop at South Chicago, but the officers telegraphed to have the train stop for them. It did stop, and at half-past 3 Gallagher was in a Pullman sleeper on his way to Philadelphia. He did not get over his surprise at the detectives' trick for some time, but finally concluded to make the best of the situation. Saturday night, when Gallagher had got ready to lie down in his berth, Lieut. Henshaw, as a precaution, placed the handcuffs on the prisoner's wrists and Gallagher lay in his berth all night with his wrists in the bracelets. Sunday morning when he got up the train was in Pittsburg and the handcuffs were removed. Nobody in the car except Lieut. Henshaw and Deputy Burke knew that Gallagher had been handcuffed and nobody knew that he was a prisoner.

In speaking of being brought to this city Gallagher said: "The officers played a smart trick on me. If my friends had had an hour longer I would have been released, and then I would have taken the train for Philadelphia myself for the purpose of winding up the indictment that is hanging over me. What I objected to was being brought to Philadelphia in the custody of officers. I am not a fugitive from justice. The bill of indictment charging me with forgery was found Dec. 16, 1884. I went to live in Chicago in March, 1883. I have been back to Philadelphia since I went there a number of times. I came back in October of the same year, and I was also in Philadelphia in January and May of 1886. Nobody ever attempted to arrest me, and everybody who was interested knew I was here each time. When my trial comes off," continued Gallagher, "I will show the court and the jury to their entire satisfaction that the notes are not forgeries. Lieut. Henshaw came to Philadelphia in December, 1884, and secured the indictment for forgery against me. He returned to Chicago the day before Christmas. The purpose in getting the indictment was to get me to make a confession relative to the election frauds in Chicago. Lieut. Henshaw at the time offered me $20,000 in cash and immunity from the forgery indictment and the election-fraud indictments against me in Chicago if I would tell all I was supposed to know about the election frauds. In other words, I was to go scot-free if I would sign a confession cooked up by Henshaw containing a lot of admissions that I was not to bother myself about. I refused this generous offer. I will show that this forgery indictment is and was at the time a conspiracy."

ACTIVE MEN IN CONGRESS.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS FROM ILLINOIS ARE DOING.

They Have Attained Positions of Prominence and Will Likely Again Be Honored by Their Constituents—Opening of the Campaign for the Democratic National Convention—Some of the Odd Things of Washington Social Life—Other Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The reports which come to Washington indicate that all the Republican members of the House from Illinois will be returned, with the exception of Col. Ralph Plumb of the Eighth District. Col. Plumb will not be a candidate this time. Two terms in Congress seem to have satisfied him, and he has told his friends recently that he would not run again. The information received by Congressmen Dunham, Adams, and Mason of Chicago leads them to believe that the opposition to their renomination will not be serious. Both of the old members have assumed great prominence this winter. Mr. Adams' position on the Judiciary Committee has given him a chance to display his legal ability, and he is doing it. Mr. Dunham has already secured the passage of several bills of interest to his constituents, and probably no other man could say as much. For a new member Mr. Mason has made an unusually good impression, and since his hit in cross-examining Mr. Huntington of the Union Pacific there are not many members, even among the old ones, who want to get after him. Mr. Hopkins of the Fifth District seems to have no opposition in his district. He is forging ahead this year. His best effort was a speech the other night on the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill in which he exploded some of Deacon White's legal theories.

But the man who has made the greatest stride toward the front this year among the Illinoisans is Mr. Rowell of the Fourteenth District. He is conceded to be the ablest Republican on the Committee on Elections, and that means the ablest man on the committee. He conducted the fight made by the Republicans in resisting the unseating of Mr. White in the Twelfth Indiana District and surprised every one in the ability he displayed. So far as heard from there is no fight against his renomination, nor is there any against Messrs. Cannon, Henderson, and Payson. Mr. Cannon long ago demonstrated that his place was among the leaders on the Republican side, and if that party carry the House next time the chances are two to one that he will be elected Speaker. Judge Payson practically molds the public land legislation of the country. Gen. Henderson is one of the best members of the House. There will hardly be any opposition to Gen. Post and Judge Gest among the Republicans of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts since they wrested them from the Democrats. Besides that they are good members, and word comes that they will be renominated. There will be the same show of opposition to Mr. Hitt in the Sixth District there has been in the past, but, like that of the past, it seems likely to peter out before the convention. There is no man on the Committee on Foreign Affairs whose opinions are more frequently asked by people in and out of Congress about our relations with foreign Governments than Mr. Hitt.

Of course there will be a big fight down in the Twentieth District. Capt. Thomas would not know he was in politics if it were not for those fights. "Pocket Pop" Bill Morris has given his "gallus" another hitch and sailed in, and will go to the convention with the Pope County delegation. George W. Smith will go in with Jackson County, and the fight will be made on the old lines. Ike Clements is credited with being a dark horse. Mr. Thomas' renomination is the most doubtful of the lot, but he has always won before and thinks he will again.

The Chicago delegation came in tonight. It was preceded by the St. Louis and Cincinnati people, who are active and noisy. The San Francisco delegation has been here a month. Tammany's braves from New York will come in tomorrow and then the fight for the Democratic National Convention will be fully opened. St. Louis and San Francisco are making the biggest claims, but their votes will not materialize when the balloting begins. The Pacific coast people are now claiming twenty votes. The St. Louisans, to the astonishment of even themselves, are more modest and only claim thirteen. These two claims dispose of thirty-three votes right at the start, and only one or two are left for each of the other cities applying for the convention. Of course these absurd ante-meeting claims do not deceive any one. It is not likely that a dozen votes, all told, have been pledged, and these are scattered among all the cities that seek the convention.

As the fight goes on it becomes more apparent that the Administration is not taking any hand. Mr. Cleveland himself finds it convenient to be away from Washington at this time, and he will start for Florida Tuesday, the day before the meeting. This attitude of non-interference on the part of the Administration seems to have left New York out of the fight as a substantial bidder for the convention. The hope of that town was in the help of Cleveland's friends, and since they have kept their hands off New York has ceased to be considered a factor. Maurice J. Power, one of the Tammany leaders, told a friend today that New York would not make much of a fight, and intimated that his people would not favor Cincinnati or St. Louis. Of course, it is among the possibilities that the New-Yorkers may yet rally their forces and make a serious effort, but as the situation now exists the fight seems likely to narrow down to one between St. Louis and Chicago.

The Chicago delegation has opened headquarters at Willard's, where the St. Louis people are camped. The Cincinnati delegation is at the Riggs. While the Chicago men have not much doubt about getting the convention, they have come on thoroughly prepared to show what the city will do. The story about the Auditorium not being ready in June had been revived, and to offset this talk Gen. Smith brought along the definit proposition from President Peck to have it ready by June 1 if necessary. The written propositions from the hotelmen are also ready for the National Committee, so that it can talk business promptly.

The Lenten season has given Washington society leaders a chance to compare notes on their experiences. One instructive comparison relates to the entertaining by two hostesses, who, because their husbands hold high official positions and are rich, considered it their duty to prepare the most elaborate tables upon their reception days. The cost of these little spreads was for each about $300 a week. And this, too, for people whom they had, with a few exceptions, never before encountered. Not long ago, at an afternoon tea, a woman guest had been heralded by friends as the possessor of great wealth and prominent in the entertainments given in the city where she lives. After disposing of a goodly supply of terrapin and salad the dame expressed a desire to be helped to oysters. She was given a deep plate containing a half dozen of the succulent bivalves. As she finished this third course and gave a swift glance about the room, fondly imagining herself unobserved, with a dexterous upward movement of the hand she tilted the plate to her mouth and with a sigh of satisfaction drank off the liquor it contained.

At another evening entertainment at which the repast was elaborate the guests actually attacked the large nougat pyramids which ornamented the table, and breaking them into small bits distributed them among their circle while the corps of waiters looked on in actually abashed at this vandalism among those whom they dared not rebuke.

A story is told about a certain wealthy woman here whose snobbery seems in no wise to abate or wilt under the avalanche of sarcasm so persistently directed toward it. In return for a similar civility, she was invited to a luncheon given by the wife of a well-known army officer. As the women were seated at the table there came one of those pauses near the close of the meal which will sometimes fall in spite of every effort to the contrary. Graciously smiling upon the hostess, the guest remarked: "Really, Mrs. Blank, you are to be congratulated upon the success of your luncheon. It is wonderful to me how you army people do manage to make such a good appearance upon such a little."

The Paymaster-General of the Army has recently opened the eyes of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to some alleged fraudulent schemes contained in two innocent-appearing bills relating to the Pay Department recently referred to that body. One of these bills, introduced by Senator Call, proposes to "extend the provisions of the act concerning the Pay Department of the army approved Aug. 12, 1848, to the regular and volunteer Paymasters of the army who served during the War of the Rebellion." The act referred to gave to the Paymasters in the Mexican War, who had been poorly paid while in the service, a commission of one-half of 1 per cent on all sums disbursed by them. Gen. Rochester has informed the committee that it required over $500,000 to pay the beneficiaries under this act; and, considering the small number of Paymasters then employed compared with the large number, regular and volunteer, engaged during the late war, several million dollars would be necessary to meet the claims arising under the Call bill, if it should become a law. Although Gen. Rochester would be a beneficiary himself to the extent of $10,000 or $12,000, he opposes the measure for the reason that all the Paymasters have been amply well paid for the service rendered.

The other bill to which the Paymaster-General objects is that introduced by Senator Manderson, entitled "A bill to secure monthly payments in the army." This measure seems innocent enough on its face, but the last paragraph provides "that the three Majors longest in continuous service in the Pay Department, and not less than twenty-five years, be promoted to the rank and grade of Deputy Paymaster-General." The real purpose is declared to be to promote Majs. Terrell and Stanton over the head of Maj. Smith, who served as long as the other two officers, but whose service had not been continuous. The committee adopted an adverse report on the bill, and similar action will no doubt be taken on the scheme exposed by the Paymaster-General.

The trouble between England and Venezuela interests navy people here who have been at the South American stations. They tell some good stories about President Guzman Blanco, who has had the pluck to defy Great Britain. He is said to be an able man, but an intense egotist. He has been labeled the "Venezuelan Roscoe Conkling." He is not a blonde, but otherwise is said to look something like Lord Roscoe. The Venezuelan President's father, Gen. Guzman, was a noted man in South America, but, like the elder Conkling, was better known as the father of his son. The son, however, did not want to rob the old man of a justly-earned fame. Years ago he married a Miss White, and, translating his wife's name, took it to himself and has since been called Gen. Guzman Blanco. Not long ago a public monument was erected to some Venezuelan patriots and statesmen, and the inscriptions were quite elaborate, but when the people of Caracas came to look at the monument they found the names of their heroes carved in small letters, while "President Guzman Blanco" stood out in such bold relief that he who walked could not help but read. Public sentiment, however, not allowed to free itself there, and no protest was heard. The dream of Blanco's life is to unite the Spanish-American republics in a league which will make them the dominant power in South America and place the confederation on an equality with the United States and the great European Powers.

Unless something should happen in the way of Indian outbreaks the probabilities are that there will be a considerable moving and interchanging of troops during the early summer. The extent of the changes depends entirely upon the condition of the appropriation. The present condition of the fund indicates that there will be at least $100,000 available for the purpose. This, it is thought, will be sufficient to exchange the stations of two infantry regiments and to carry out the plan proposed by Gen. Sheridan last year of moving the whole of the Eighth Cavalry from the Department of Texas to the Department of Dakota, reliving the eight companies of the Seventh Cavalry there and bringing them into the Department of Missouri, where the remaining companies of the Seventh are now stationed. The object of this arrangement is to bring into one department and under one commander all the troops of the same regiments which are now scattered about in the several departments. Wanting the infantry regiments for a change of station consideration will first be given to the length and character of service in one location. The Third and Fifth have had the longest tours in the extreme West, and it is expected that one of them and, if possible, both will be transferred to some more pleasant station. An exchange between the Fifth in the Department of Dakota and the Thirteenth in New Mexico is the one most generally expected by those who have looked the situation over.

Col. Morrison was the centre of an interested group of Illinois men tonight. Among them was Maj. Orendorf of Springfield, and he and the Colonel related with much zest the manner in which Henry Clay Dean of Missouri was once prevented from making a speech at a Morrison barbecue. It was in the old days when Macoupin County was a part of Morrison's district, and the meeting was held in Bunker Hill.

"It was a tolerably loyal community," said Col. Morrison, "and Dean, who was kinder on the other side during the war, was not popular there. He came over to make a speech about how the Constitution had been outraged by the beginning, conducting, and closing of the war. The people about Bunker Hill were hardly the kind to hear such addresses, but we didn't know just how to shut Dean out. I was a candidate, and I concluded to make a speech in the afternoon and leave the town."

"But that was not all," chimed in Maj. Orendorf. "You told me to speak first at night and talk as long as I could. I took you at your word. I began at 8 o'clock and spoke till 12. I never worked so hard in my life. There sat Dean waiting to speak, and I knew he was angry because I didn't quit. When I concluded, at 12 o'clock, there was not much of a crowd left, and Dean's talk about the Constitution didn't hurt much."

The news from a hopeful member of the Ways and Means Committee is that the Tariff bill will be ready to report to the committee this week. The greatest trouble has been over the metal schedule, and whatever delays arise in the future may be charged to this portion of the bill. Randall is at work on his bill, and no doubt exists that he has in it a provision cutting down the whisky tax to 45 or 50 cents. Randall claims that the sentiment in favor of this is growing, and that the Kentucky distillers are the only ones who will oppose it. The proposition, however, is generally looked upon as a bluff by the protection Democrats and high-tariff Republicans.

The Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee will shortly give a hearing to President Green of the Western Union on inter-State telegraphy. The committee has before it Senator Spoo

COLLECTING EVIDENCE.

WITNESSES IN THE SNELL CASE "ROUNDED UP."

Their Statements Taken in Shorthand Before State's-Attorney Longenecker—The Jeweler Who Melted Tascott's Silver Plunder Under Arrest and Identified—Many Interesting Matters Concerning The Mysterious Young Man "Ed" Turns Up—Not at Los Angeles.

The office of A. J. Stone at Laflin and Madison streets was filled yesterday with the heirs of the late A. J. Snell, court and police officers, witnesses, and prisoners in the famous tragedy. The meeting produced one sensation after another, culminating in a profound climax when Mrs. Wick identified the man who frequently visited young Tascott's room at her residence, and who Mr. Stone says is the jeweler who worked off the plunder. He is the man Tascott introduced to Mrs. Wick as his employer.

Lieut. Backus notified the witnesses yesterday that they would be needed during the afternoon at Mr. Stone's office. He said to Mrs. Wick: "It is to be a private affair, entirely secret, and you need not have any hesitation in coming up to tell all you know, for there will be no reporters present. We will lock the doors, and they cannot get in. Besides, they do not get around early Sunday, and you can come up and depart before they get onto the meeting, if they learn at all that it is being held."

Mrs. Wick was given this assurance of secrecy because of her fear following the revelation she made concerning young Tascott. She is a well-preserved lady of perhaps 35 years, entirely inexperienced in the ways of the world. When she found a burglar had broken into the quiet fold of her little family and that her evidence would convict him she wrote Lieut. Backus for protection. The officer put two special police on patrol duty at her home and doubled the regular force of the district. Mrs. Wick has been annoyed of late, having been forced to the necessity of refusing admittance to curious visitors to her home. The notices to other witnesses were that the secret of the meeting would remain inviolate.

At 2 o'clock, when the witnesses began to arrive, the main office of Mr. Stone was filled with policemen. Among those present were Superintendent Hubbard, Inspector Bonfield, Capt. Schaack, Lieuts. Ross and Backus, Detective Hanley, a number of "fly coppers," A. J. Stone, A. J. Snell, W. S. McCrea, F. N. Coffin, State's-Attorney Longenecker, and his clerk, Mr. Purcell, Ald. Badenoch, and one or two other friends of the murdered man.

The first witness to arrive, and she came with an officer, was Jennie Franks, the Peoria woman at whose residence, No. 50 Curtis street, Tascott had been a visitor. Jennie was taken into the case—put on the pay-roll of Mr. Stone's assistants—Saturday night, the inducement being made so great to her that she forsook her home. The women at the house had also been fixed, and would not talk to reporters about the case. Jennie was sworn by Mr. Purcell, and then Judge Longenecker began to ask her questions. She reviewed her acquaintance with young Tascott, told how he called on her without a recommendation or previous acquaintance, how he carried two revolvers, and showed his burglar tools, and the story of his final confession to her that he was a crook was repeated. Jennie was an interesting witness, and it required half an hour to get all she had to say. In her testimony she took particular pains to square herself and impressed upon the officers that she had made the revelation on which the criminal was identified. Jennie is squealing hard on her desperate lover and the officers will protect her to the full extent of her necessities, whatever they may be.

When Mrs. Wick was called the officers bore expressions of expectancy. They hardly knew whether she would be an enthusiastic witness. They had annoyed her a great deal, the incident of Tascott's having resided with her had made her home notorious, destroying her happiness and comfort, and now she was being hawked about the streets for their convenience and without compensation to her. But Mrs. Wick is an honest woman and she told the whole story.

Judge Longenecker handed her a calendar and said: "Mrs. Wick, you say it was Thursday that Tascott come to your house. Just take that and count back so you can tell us the day of the month."

Mrs. Wick took the calendar and, counting back, said: "It was Jan. 26. He came to my house at night with my next-door neighbor, Mrs. Knauber. Mrs. Knauber was satisfied with the young man, and as there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that she erred I let him take the little front room. The following day he told me that he was a night police reporter, and that he would not return to his room to sleep until 3 or 4 o'clock each morning. He would consequently sleep late in the forenoon. He told me his parents had resided on the North Side, but that he had been forced to leave there on account of some extravagant associates. After two or three days I heard him playing the mandolin during afternoons. He had been there about a week when he brought up a young man whom he called 'Ed.' The visitor was a boyish-looking fellow, quite a blonde, with a slight mustache and a pimply nose. He also brought up a man whom he introduced to me as his employer."

Mrs. Wick then described how her young roomer lived and dressed, and spoke of the care he took to keep his closet locked and the key in his pocket. In that closet he kept a russet valise which Mrs. Wick had seen him have on two occasions.

Coming down to the night of the tragedy, Mrs. Wick was questioned closely as to whether Tascott was at home. She replied that she remembered well that he was there during Tuesday afternoon. He went out in the evening and remained till about 3 o'clock the following morning. Then he came in as usual and went to bed. He arose about 8 o'clock, dressed himself, and went down upon the streets. From that time until nearly noon he ran up and down the stairs more or less. Finally he came to her door, dressed to depart, and told her he had been ordered to go out of the city for a few days.

Mrs. Wick denied the statement that she had saved the charred remains of some papers which Tascott had thrown into the stove.

He walked up to the kitchen stove once while she was otherwise engaged and threw into the fire something which he stirred until it was entirely consumed. He said it was a letter. That was two or three days before the Snell tragedy.

The other features of the statement are already familiar to the public.

After Mrs. Wick had signed the statement a young man of medium size with a brown mustache was ushered into her presence by an officer.

"Do you know this young man?" Judge Longenecker inquired.

Mrs. Wick scanned the prisoner closely and was evidently confused as to the impressions in her mind. She replied: "I do not know that I do. The figure is one that impresses me, but I never saw the features as they look here."

"Put on your hat," the Judge commanded the young man, which, being complied with, he said to Mrs. Wick: "Now do you know him?"

The Judge hardly had time to ask the question before Mrs. Wick exclaimed: "O, yes, I know him now. He is the man who called on Tascott and was introduced to me as his employer."

"That's who he is," replied the State's Attorney. The prisoner then retired. He is said to be the jeweler who worked off Tascott's plunder.

All the plunder and tools belonging to Tascott which the police had captured were present and Mrs. Wick identified what she found in the closet.

Mrs. C. A. Cook was called and made an affidavit setting forth the burglary of her residence, No. 371 Washington boulevard, and she identified as hers several small articles, such as scarfs and sachet-bags, which had been found in the room Tascott occupied at Mrs. Wick's.

Mr. Cornelius Connell, the hardware merchant at No. 327 West Madison street, identified the tools found at Snell's as those he had sold to Tascott.

Various other identifications of plunder and people followed. The work of taking testimony lasted from 2 o'clock until after midnight, but the material facts are those given above.

MYSTERIOUS "ED" TURNS UP.

He Calls on Mrs. Wick and Tells Her He Knows Where Tascott Is.

A most astounding piece of evidence was presented to Lieut. Backus Saturday evening by Mrs. Wick. To quote the words of the lady, it was like this: "At 1 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon I heard a knock at the door and responded. I barely opened it to see who was there, for I have been annoyed so much that I will not let them in, and through the little opening what do you suppose met my gaze? Why, there stood 'Ed,' the boy who called on Tascott so often. I recognized him at once and opened the door. There was something in his looks and voice that terrified me when he took off his hat and said in a low, soft voice, 'Mrs. Wick, do you know me?' I replied, 'O, yes, you are Ed.' He said, 'Yes, and I have lived in hell. You don't know how I have suffered. But the police are not onto me yet. I have been watching for them to take me in every day and have thrown them off by hustling round with them. I know many of the officers and have called at Bonfield's office since they found the plunder here, to see if they knew who I was, but they did not suspect me. But I cannot stand this much longer.'"

Mrs. Wick asked the boy, whose name is J. C. Smith, why he did not give himself up at once, and he intimated that he wanted to get a chance at the rewards offered. Mrs. Wick asked him if he could win the rewards and he replied:

"Yes, I know right where I can lay my hands on Tascott."

Smith then told Mrs. Wick many things about his acquaintance and experience with Tascott. They had met, he said, at the Garden City Billiard-Hall, on East Madison street, about Feb. 1, which was several days after Tascott began to reside at Mrs. Wick's.

"If that is true why did you participate in the conversation with Tascott about his room on the North Side?" Mrs. Wick inquired.

"O, that was a 'bluff,'" he replied. "He winked at me when he made the remark. I never knew him till he came here, and then I became well acquainted with him. I knew three days after he got it that Tascott stole that mandolin he played. The Sunday before Snell was killed he wanted me to do a job with him, and said we would get a lot of money and skip. I told him I wouldn't do it, and he coaxed me quite a while, but I would not go. I do not think I am guilty of anything except not reporting that I knew he was a thief, and I would give him up if I thought I would come out all right."

Smith thought the rewards offered were "salted down," and that if he squealed he would only get himself into trouble. Ed is a young man about Tascott's size. He is a decided blonde, has a small mustache, and his nose is red across the bridge, with pimples. He is in the city.

TALKS WITH HUBBARD AND BONFIELD

What They Say of the Progress of the Case.

"We have been shaping up matters," said Chief Hubbard. "We have been working hard all day getting the evidence into presentable form."

"When will it be presented to the grand jury for indictment?"

"I can't say just what day, but probably soon."

"What truth is there to the story in one of the Sunday morning papers that Tascott's partner had been arrested and had confessed?" was asked of Chief Hubbard.

"There is not a word of truth to it. Neither statement is true; that is, we have no confession of any partner of his, nor have we arrested any partner of his. I am convinced that Tascott alone did the job. It is possible that he may have had a partner on the outside of the house, but whether he did or who he is we do not know."

This alleged confession is undoubtedly the one made several days ago, and mentioned in THE TRIBUNE at the time, by James Gillan, or "Peppery Jim," a thief now at the County Jail. Gillan was arrested for burglarizing a West Side saloon. Shortly after the Snell tragedy he told the police that if they would release him he would confess as to what he knew of the Snell affair and who the murderer was. It was then that he told the story implicating Burke and Walters. The fact that Tascott worked alone is proof sufficient that this alleged confession was a "fake" on "Peppery Jim's" part. There is nothing in it.

"What new pointers have you had today, Mr. Bonfield?" was asked of the Inspector last night.

"O, we got a number of telegrams from various places, some of which may assist us somewhat; but the majority are of no account."

"Any likelihood of Tascott's being in Europe or on the way there?"

"No; he didn't go East with Mrs. Tascott, because in the first place he had a cordial dislike for her, though I understand she is an estimable lady; and then again he disappeared the evening before the day she left. She started Thursday, Feb. 9, the day after the murder; the last time he was seen was about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. That day he took the train, but I don't believe it was for the West. Moreover he couldn't well be with his mother, for we know her address and what she is doing in Brooklyn. I think a certain member of the family had a good deal to do in getting the boy away, and he doubtless knows today where young Tascott is hiding. This person's departure from the city coincides much with young Tascott's final leave as well as his latest movements after the crime."

AMONG THE BELL-BOYS.

What His Companions Remember About Him—He Was There After the Murder.

Among Tascott's former associates there are none perhaps who canvass his guilt or innocence so closely as the bell-boys and elevator-boys in the Palmer House. Every scrap of evidence which appears in the papers serves as a peg where to hang a string of corroborative testimony from one or other of these talkative youngsters. Prior to and after the commission of the crime the boys had remarked on the improved appearance of their former mate, but as he had always given out that his occupation as elevator-boy was a sort of romantic whim of his the surprise at his better appearance was not so great. He was generally regarded as an empty-headed swaggerer, and his companions took little or no stock in his fairy tales about his father's immense wealth until he began to sport silk hat, chinchilla overcoat, and dog-skin gloves, and displayed a well-filled pocketbook, the contents of which it is difficult to ascertain, except that at least one bill was for $100, and that there were plenty more beside it. This he displayed to two or three of the boys in the house.

Two days after the murder he paid his last visit to the hotel, and wrote a note to a young lady to whom he had seemed particularly anxious to pay attention. This lady was in her room the evening of Feb. 9, when the bell-boy brought up the following note:

> Will you give me the pleasure of your company to the show tonight? W. P. TASQUETTE.
> Please.

A verbal message, declining the offer, was sent in reply, upon receipt of which Tascott left the hotel and has not been seen there since.

The effort made by a morning paper to connect Fred Bondy, a former employé at the Palmer House, with the murder mystery is a failure. The man was respected and liked by his employers and assistants. He roomed at the hotel with a young man named O'Keefe. Both ran elevators. Yesterday O'Keefe said positively that when he left his elevator at 2 a. m. the Wednesday morning the murder was committed and went to their room he found Bondy in bed and asleep. In fact, he could not remember of an instance when Bondy had not retired to their room in the hotel soon after going off duty at night. He was quiet and obliging and well liked. He was not well, and Feb. 10 got leave of absence from Mr. Lusk, the assistant manager, who told him he would be reëmployed on his return. The hotel people regret that his name has been mentioned, on account of their belief in his entire innocence and the annoyance to which the fact will subject him when he returns. No one seems to know where he has gone or how long he expects to be away. Inquiry of several persons bearing the name of Bondy failed to establish a relationship or discover his whereabouts.

As further evidence that Bondy was not Tascott's accomplice, O'Keefe said that the two were not on good terms. Tascott left the Palmer House Jan. 4, something like a week after Bondy was employed. Tascott was always well dressed, while Bondy was shabby and had no overcoat. Tascott was lively and talkative; Bondy was reticent. When in the employés' reading-room Bondy tried to read and was annoyed by the efforts of Tascott to get music out of a mouth-organ. He glowered at him, but avoided a quarrel.

"He was proud of his appearance," said one of the boys, "and when running the elevator was always looking in the glass. He had a fine color in his face. I thought he must be very strong and healthy, but the boy who roomed with him before he went to live on the West Side said he kept a box of cosmetics in his locker and rubbed it into his cheeks."

One of the bell-boys, named Nicholls, was a close friend of Tascott and had a picture of his. Upon learning of the sudden notoriety of his former companion he searched the locker where this picture had been, but some one had been there before him and the picture was not to be found. Nicholls says he certainly saw it since Tascott was discharged, and as the latter was never known to be around the boys' sleeping quarters afterwards it would appear as if other fingers than his had purloined the evidence of identification.

THE YOUNG MAN'S RELATIVES.

Keeping Out of the Way of Reporters—Mrs. Tascott's Whereabouts.

Mr. J. B. Tascott has left the Gault House. Shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday evening he left instructions with the clerk that he should be absent during the following week. That is all that is known there. Where he was going and when he expected to return he did not say. Before he left the Gault House, however, he penned a telegraph message to his wife in Brooklyn. The message was addressed to No. 126 Ashland place, but yesterday afternoon the operator at the Gault House was informed from the Brooklyn end that the party was no longer at that address and had not been found. Shortly before supper Saturday evening a somewhat informal conference was held between Mr. J. B. Tascott, J. Herbert Brock, his nephew, and J. W. Hedenberg, the young man to whom Miss Tillie Tascott is engaged to be married next spring. A few moments before a TRIBUNE reporter had sought to obtain Mrs. Tascott's Brooklyn address, and the old gentleman was about to give it when young Mr. Brock interposed. "I would not do it, Mr. Tascott," he said; "let the papers say that your wife has gone to the Continent with Willie if they please; he is not there, and your wife will be sufficiently grieved when she hears the news without being bothered to death by the New York reporters if her address was known. Don't give the address." Upon that proffered advice Mr. Tascott declined to give the address.

Just what the interview was about between these three gentlemen can only be surmised. At 7 o'clock the three went out, Mr. Tascott and J. H. Brock going to No. 140 South Ashland avenue. There Mr. Tascott remained during the night, but left again yesterday morning. Mr. Brock also left the house before noon. He took dinner with Mr. Hedenberg, but all efforts to obtain an interview with him yesterday were fruitless. He did not return to his boarding-house during the entire day, nor was he seen at his habitual haunts about the corner drug store at Ashland avenue and Madison street. It was equally impossible to learn of the whereabouts of Mr. J. B. Tascott. He has left the Gault House permanently, and it was learned at No. 140 South Ashland avenue that the old gentleman had left neither word nor intimation that he might make that place again his temporary headquarters. The only place which suggested itself as the most likely whereat to find Tascott was at the home of his brother Frank at Oak Park. But he had not been seen there either throughout the entire day.

The theory that Tascott has been secreted by his relatives is weakened by the statement of a gentleman intimately connected with the family. It has been claimed that up to Thursday morning of the week of the murder the fugitive's mother lived contentedly at Mrs. Albro's boarding-house, and had expressed no intention of leaving there, and that during the afternoon of that day—the day following that on which the murder was committed—she packed her trunk in great haste and took an east-bound train, saying she was going to New York to meet her daughter, who was returning from Europe to be married. The suddenness of her departure excited surprise, and a later report to the effect that she had not gone East, but had been seen in the city Friday or Saturday, stimulated a surmise that her actions had some connection with the disappearance of her son.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether the daughter was expected soon to arrive in New York a TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday on her affianced husband, J. W. Hedenberg, who resides at No. 157 Honore street.

"I fail to see," said Mr. Hedenberg, "what bearing the young lady's whereabouts would have on the case, and would prefer not to be questioned regarding the matter."

"What would you say if told that the fact that the young lady was expected to arrive shortly would destroy a suspicion that Mrs. Tascott's real motive in going East was to provide a safe hiding-place for her son, who is accused of the murder?"

"I could only say this," said Mr. Hedenberg, frankly, "that the young lady was not expected in New York for some weeks yet. At the same time I assure you that the suspicion you refer to is without foundation."

"Then the day set for the wedding is not close at hand?"

"It has never been definitly fixed; the young lady—I dislike to have her name mentioned—is still in Europe and will not return for several weeks yet."

"Is Mrs. Tascott in New York?"

"Yes; that is, she is in Brooklyn. She will remain there quietly with friends until her daughter arrives."

"When did she leave Chicago?"

"Thursday afternoon. I took her to the depot myself."

Mr. Hedenberg said he was certain that none of Tascott's relatives knew so much as the direction taken by the fugitive.

IT WAS NOT TASCOTT.

The Los Angeles Man Was Some One Else.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—An examination of the book of description at police headquarters shows the following description of H. W. Clark: Age 28 years, hight 5 feet 11¼ inches; large, brown eyes; black, thin hair, cut short; thin, black, drooping mustache; face comparatively free from hair, broad and full; high forehead; scar at base of left thumb; vaccine-marks on left forearm; brown sack coat, checked-striped trousers, black ribbed goods, rough, brown chinchilla overcoat with belt, narrow-brimmed, soft felt hat, all clothing well worn. In a pocketbook taken from Clark's person were certificates from physicians in Salida, Colo., Aug. 9; Tulare, Cal., Nov. 24; and San Francisco, Sept. 16. All state that Clark is deserving of help and pity, as he is suffering from the results of an accident, falling upon a picket fence. Also state that he has a serious affection of the lungs. These certificates are nearly worn out from continual handling. This seems to dispose of the theory of Clark's identity with Tascott. F. L. Simons, a resident of this city, is an old friend of the Tascott family and says he knew Snell. He told your correspondent tonight that Col. Tascott, the alleged murderer's father, had been about to make him an extended visit and see all California. "Suppose," he said, "that he would come now?" Young Tascott was aware of this contemplated trip, and Simons thinks it likely that the son would come this way, where he could communicate with his father safely.

PACKER SWIFT'S ENTERPRISE.

He Will Soon Begin Selling Fresh Meat at Wholesale in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Cincinnati butchers are considerably exercised because Swift, the Chicago packer, has decided to establish a fresh-meat depot in this city to compete with the home dealers. The large warehouse at the northwest corner of Main and Front streets has been leased for a term of years, and a Pan-Handle connection track has been run into the building. The Chicago parties, it is said, will begin operations before April 1. Fresh beef will arrive here every morning in refrigerator-cars and will be sold to the butchers in the daily market. The scheme will be conducted on a large scale, and the local meat dealers are in a quandary. Some of them say that it will result in a war of prices, and the Cincinnati men pretend to think that they can drive out the Chicago crowd. It was stated here some time ago that Phil Armour was behind the enterprise, but such is not the case. The moving spirit is Swift.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

No Evidence that the Detroit Knights of Labor Are Disintegrating.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19—[Special.]—The reported disruption of the Knights of Labor in this city is apparently without foundation. Treasurer Devlin's report to the District Assembly next Tuesday will show more members in good standing than ever before at this season of the year, more assemblies in good working order, and more money in the treasury. The recent election of district officers favorable to the Powderly administration seems to have ended the factional quarreling, and the most prominent members of the order here express themselves as all pleased with the outlook.

A WET BLANKET FOR HILL.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS FAIL TO ENCOURAGE CLEVELAND'S RIVAL.

His Official Reception Was Not Well Attended and the City Organizations Are Against Him—Meeting of the Maine Republican Clubs—Christian County Welcomes Caldwell—Sherman's Hopes in Georgia—New York City's Efforts to Secure the Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Governor's reception and two or three measures of some interest in the Legislature brought to Albany during the last week a good many politicians, and there was more or less talk about the National Conventions. There seemed to be but one opinion as to where the Democratic Convention would be held, and that was that Chicago would get it. This was discouraging to Gov. Hill, but the Governor has had a pretty discouraging week all around—at least that portion of it spent in Albany. To begin with, the reception was a chilly affair, viewed from the Hill standpoint. Invitations were sent far and wide and about 1,000 men attended. But they were not Hill men, and the Governor discovered it early in the evening. What he had hoped would give impetus to the Hill boom turned out to be something of a boomerang. Not a single representative member of the County Democracy, Kings County Democracy, or Tammany Hall walked through the Executive Mansion Tuesday evening. Tammany men were noticeably absent, its contribution to the reception including only such men as ex-Senator Thomas Grady and "Brother-in-Law" E. T. Wood. In the main the visitors were Cleveland men, and some of them took a malicious delight in letting Mr. Hill know it. The Governor begins to see that he is not going to the National Convention with the New York State delegation back of him, and he is aware, too, that the National Committee at its meeting in Washington Wednesday will not select a Hill man as the New York State member. The Governor wants the National Convention held in this State, hoping thereby to derive some advantage in the making of the National ticket. His little band of followers will do what they can to send the convention to New York, but they do not expect to bring that about. Outside of the Hill crowd there is a general willingness among New York State Democrats that the convention should be held in Chicago and a general belief that it will go there. Aside from the advantages which they know Chicago possesses as a convention city they are sufficiently superstitious to believe that a ticket selected in Chicago will stand a better chance of winning than one made elsewhere. They are not likely to forget that their first successful ticket in twenty-five years was born in Chicago. The Governor is getting cold comfort from Tammany Hall these days. However ardently Tammany may desire to see some other man than Mr. Cleveland placed at the head of the National ticket, it would rather see him there than Hill. A most influential member of Tammany Hall has said within a few days that he would dare any organization or faction to go further than Tammany in killing off Hill.

The Legislature has taken a recess until next Monday in order to give the workmen a chance to put up a support for the Assembly Chamber ceiling, and most of the members have gone home. Lieut.-Gov. Jones will devote the week to nursing his tender little boomlet for Governor, an office which he has formally announced he is going to try and trap. The Senate Committee on General Laws will spend the week in New York trying to find out enough facts about trusts to furnish a basis for some sort of legislation looking toward the control of such combinations. It is not likely that anything will come of the investigation, the time being too short for proper inquiry and the corporation lobby here a strong one, with a good many representatives in the Legislature.

TRYING TO GET THE CONVENTION.

New York Hotelkeepers Have Moved on the National Committee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A delegation of New York hotel proprietors has gone to Washington to lay before the National Democratic Committee the advantages New York has for accommodating the thousands of persons that attend National conventions. The committee will meet in Washington next Wednesday to decide the time and place of the convention. It is possible that the vacancy on the committee by reason of the death of Hubert O. Thompson may be filled. Among the persons mentioned in this connection with the New York representation on the committee are Chairman Edward Murphy of the Democratic State Committee, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Senator McMurphy, Aqueduct Commissioner Christopher C. Baldwin of the County Democracy, Gen. B. F. Spinola, Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Fire Commissioner Richard Crocker, and Joseph O'Donohue of Tammany Hall. Mayor Hewitt's name is also mentioned, but his friends declare that he would not accept if selected by the committee.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Repaying Election Wagers.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A case of interest to betters was decided in the Circuit Court here yesterday. Previous to the last Congressional election Milton Pickrel bet George Moshier $85 that Worthington would be elected over Gen. Post. The money was placed in the hands of Cal Cover of Knoxville. As soon as a certificate of election was forwarded to Gen. Post Mr. Cover turned the stakes over to Mr. Moshier. When Worthington began the contest Pickrel, holding that the question of Post's election was still unsettled, demanded his money back. This being refused, he began suit in the Circuit Court to recover it. Judge Glenn directed the jury to bring in a verdict in his favor, the instruction being based on the illegality of any kind of betting. Dr. Lambert, who also had won a bet of $200 from Pickrel, on hearing the above verdict repaid Pickrel the $200 rather than stand suit.

Clubs Organizing in Ohio to Elect Delegations Against Sherman.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A Foraker club with over sixty members was organized in this city last night, and one of the leaders in the movement was frank enough to avow in a public speech that the purpose of the organization was to send delegates to the Chicago convention favorable to Blaine but instructed for Foraker, and in the event Blaine would not accept the nomination to divide the Ohio delegation between Sherman and Foraker, with the end in view to make the Governor Blaine's legatee, but in all events to prevent the senior Senator from Ohio realizing upon his life's ambition. Whether Gov. Foraker is cognizant of this movement of his friends is not known, but the simultaneous forming of Foraker clubs all over the State within four days after Blaine's letter of declination was made public is significant enough to attract attention and excite comment. This part of Ohio has always been a Blaine constituency, and Sherman's friends are not strong enough to secure control of the machine, which has already been set in motion to select delegates to the National Convention who will first be for the man from Maine for President, and, failing in that, for Ohio's popular Governor rather than Senator Sherman.

Various Notes from Illinois Towns.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of Knox County will hold a conference in this city Feb. 23 and 24. The State Organizer, John M. Strong, will be here. The convention will name delegates to the State Convention and may nominate county officers.

McLEANSBORO, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Republican Central Committee of Hamilton County met at this place yesterday and ordered a primary election for Saturday, April 7, to select a candidate for the Legislature from this (Forty-sixth) Senatorial district. This county is conceded the minority Representative, and three candidates are already in the field—Judge T. M. Eckley, A. M. Wilson, and Dr. C. M. Lyon.

ROBINSON, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic primary for Crawford County for the nomination of candidates for county offices has been called for March 17. The County Convention will meet March 19 to canvass returns of the primary, to elect delegates to the Senatorial Convention for the Forty-fifth District (yet to be called), to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention for the Sixteenth District, called to meet in Olney April 24, and to select delegates to the State Convention.

Hopes of a Sherman Delegation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Considerable interest is growing up in the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in this city Saturday next. Col. Buck, the Chairman, is a Maine man and favors Blaine. The impression seems to be that the delegation to the National Convention will be instructed for Sherman.

Republican Clubs in Maine.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Maine Republicans will meet Tuesday for the purpose of forming a State League. The convention is called by Fred N. Dow. A large gathering is anticipated. The club movement is meeting with success in Maine and flourishing clubs have been formed in Bangor, Bath, Lewiston, Augusta, Rockland, Portland, and other large towns.

Dubuque's Republican Club.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—An adjourned meeting to organize a Republican club was held last evening. The membership of the club is about 150. Committees were appointed and officers will be elected at the next meeting, a week hence.

The Case of Coy and Bernhamer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Justice Harlan has written Judge Woods saying that he will not come here until Feb. 24 to hear the Coy and Bernhamer election conspiracy case, as he desires first to attend some cases waiting his attention in Chicago.

Caldwell's Christian County Reception.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A gentleman who made a tour of Christian County last week in company with B. F. Caldwell says a cordial reception was given the latter in every quarter of the county as the openly avowed opponent of Springer for the Congressional nomination in this district.

Galesburg to Vote on the License Question.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Council last night voted unanimously to submit the question of licensing saloons to a vote of the citizens at the coming municipal election.

FATHER CONWAY ON SOCIALISM.

First of a Series of Sermons on Topics of the Day.

Vicar-General P. J. Conway delivered the first of a series of sermons to be continued through Lent at the Holy Name Cathedral last evening bearing directly upon some of the things that are disturbing society and the part the church takes in directing the public heart and mind towards peace and prosperity. Socialism was first considered. This was announced as a social reformer, but it was the destroyer of universal harmony. The three things making up the great social edifice were said to be property, the family, and religion, and any order destroying the present civil construction must march over the ruins of wealth, the family, and religion. Socialism was then compared to a widely-spreading passion fanned by misguided sentiments. It was born of erroneous conceptions and grew upon the separation of man from God, human prevarication, and resistance to constituted authority. Those who were without faith and did not practice religion were described as separated from God. The religious differences which prevail cause animosity and enmity, but Socialism causes hatred among men and of God. Especially was the hatred of Socialism directed against those possessing authority and riches wrought out by their own efforts. Capital was declared the cause and effect of labor, the nerve of industry, agriculture, and commerce, and, being this, was also hated by Socialism. To check this evil the power of love alone would serve. It is love that can transform hatred and save society. Love should be the helmet and sword in the conflict, for out of love comes life.

WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN GONE.

Mrs. Henry Decker and Her Little Ones Disappear from Home.

Henry Decker, an advertising agent at No. 69 Dearborn street, had the following card printed and circulated about the police stations:

> TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
>
> My wife, Mrs. Jennie Emmert Decker, daughter of John S. Emmert, of the Emmert Proprietary Company, left my home, No. 110 South Hoyne avenue, Chicago, Tuesday, Feb. 7, about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, taking with her our four children, ages 6, 4, 2, and 1 years, since which time I have been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of all or any of them. Any one giving me their address will receive the above reward. HENRY DECKER,
> 69 Dearborn street, Room 33.

Mr. Decker was seen early this morning, but refused to say anything in relation to the matter. The missing woman's father was seen at his home, No. 839 West Monroe street. He said he did not know where his daughter was, but that he knew she was in safe hands. Three weeks before she left she came to him and told him that if she disappeared he should not be uneasy and should not try to find out where she was. He was perfectly satisfied with her conduct and intimated that her home was an unhappy one.

ANOTHER MINISTER ACCUSED.

Baptist Elders and Preachers Will Investigate the Charges Against Mr. Lord.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Fifteen Baptist ministers and thirty deacons from New Jersey churches in the Camden association will sit in judgment Thursday upon a scandal that has torn Westbrook, N. J., to tatters. The Rev. William Key Lord, pastor of the Baptist Church in that town, will have to answer the charge of betraying Miss Carrie Pharo, a pretty member of his church. Mr. Lord came to the town in July, 1886. He had a wife, who was quite a musician, and three children. Miss Pharo desired to learn music, and the pastor and his wife agreed that Mrs. Lord should give her music lessons in return for household work. A fortnight ago Miss Pharo was suddenly taken ill. Dr. Price, a deacon in the church, was called in, and the girl said that her pastor was responsible for her condition and said that he had assaulted her in his own house one day last July. The father of the wronged girl says that he will not allow his daughter to go before the council, though the members may take her affidavit. It is said a criminal prosecution and counter-suits for libel will be the outcome.

CRIME IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Ten Persons Have Recently Been Murdered and Many Assaulted.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 19.—A great deal is being said regarding the falsity of reports received from Cuba concerning disorders on the island, but it is utterly useless for the Havana papers to attempt to contradict the reports, because they are not only true, but are taken from telegrams received from Havana daily and from the Havana papers. The *La Lucha* of Feb. 10, in referring to crime in Havana, says that since the arrests of January there have been treated in the ambulance hospitals of the city fifty-six persons who were wounded with firearms and knives, and that ten persons were murdered during the same time. The dispatch also says that the mail wagon that runs from Braceles to Sancto Spiritus was stopped by six armed men a few days ago, and that the driver was killed, the mail robbed, and the team stolen.

REVIVING KU-KLUX METHODS.

A Leading Citizen of Enos, Fla., Threatened with Personal Violence.

TITUSVILLE, Fla., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A Ku-Klux story comes from Enos, a small settlement fifty miles south of this place. Dr. Enos, a large property-holder, started the town and named it after himself. Last week one morning he discovered a warning nailed to his door ordering him to leave the place at once on pain of death for neglect or refusal to obey it. It had the usual skull and cross-bones attached and was threateningly worded. No reason was given for the outrage, but outside the reason assigned is that the doctor has been advertising the advantages of the place too highly, and when poor men settled there they became discouraged. The doctor has buckled on his revolver and threatens to shoot on the first sign of any disposition to run him out. The matter has created an intense sensation on the entire East coast.

MR. BLAINE'S CANDIDACY.

IN AN INTERVIEW LAST JUNE HE SAID HE WOULD NOT RUN.

A Six-Months-Old Conversation Which May or May Not Have Significance in View of Recent Events—Reasons He Then Gave Why He Would Not Again Be a Candidate—He Would Give Some of His Friends a Chance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The *Herald* says that in June, 1887, its London correspondent held several interviews with Mr. Blaine in that city, in the course of which the following conversation occurred:

"People will smile," said Mr. Blaine, "when I say I am not a candidate for the nomination; but I am not, and I came away on purpose to be out of politics. I think I ought to know my mind, and I assure you I am not in the field and do not want to enter it again. My wife is sadly opposed to it. The last campaign nearly broke her heart. Then, I am not so crazy for the place as many think, and I also know how thick the obstacles are in my way."

"I see no obstacles except Mr. Cleveland," said the correspondent. "What are they?"

"One chief obstacle is that I have been a prominent figure in politics too long. If you will recall the men who have been elected Presidents of the United States you will see they have all gone in with a bound. Not a thousand men in the United States thought of Lincoln as a possible candidate for the Republicans. In 1876 the Republicans passed over Bristow, Edmunds, and several other leading men, to say nothing of myself, and took Gen. Hayes. In 1880, when nearly all the politicians felt sure it would be either Grant or Blaine, it was Gen. Garfield who took the convention by storm and swept the country."

"You think the man to win must be a dark horse, then?"

"Not necessarily; but he must not be too much of a white horse. What he has done must be recent, and his popularity must spring from luck rather than merit. I tell you the American voter believes in luck. It was Mr. Cleveland's sudden promotion from a good Mayor of Buffalo to Governor of New York that made him President. It was Tilden's record as a wily politician, with many cipher documents over his signature, that defeated him in 1876. I am not a believer in luck, but the people are and candidates must submit to their will. The cry of 'Grant, the man who was never whipped' elected him over the combined opposition of such tried Republican leaders as Greeley, Sumner, and Schurz."

"Has it been this element of luck which has elected all the Presidents?"

"No, perhaps not; surely not in the early days; but it is a fact that for the last seventy-five years no man has been elected President who has been a party leader for any time. Webster, Clay, and Benton, three of the greatest and most ambitious men this country ever had, were ignored by the people, and such men as Polk, and Pierce, and Taylor, and Harrison, who were far inferior to them in everything, slipped in easily."

"Do you want to be President, Mr. Blaine?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes, I do. It is a natural ambition of which no man should be ashamed. I want to be President, but not so badly as I did twelve years ago, and not more so than 10,000 other citizens of the United States do."

"Which means that you will not make a great fight for the nomination?"

"Exactly so. If I had an uncontrollable longing for the place I should never have gone abroad. Gen. Grant's trip around the world spoiled his nomination in 1880. The man who hobnobs with Princes and receives presents from Kings is not looked upon with favor by our people. Every time I see the Queen or the Prince of Wales it will do me harm as a candidate. If I were a candidate determined to win I should not have crossed the ocean and exposed myself to this kind of criticism."

"Am I to understand that you are not a candidate, then?"

"Yes, in the sense the word usually conveys. I shall not take any steps to secure a nomination by my party. I say this in good faith and mean it."

"But if you are nominated?"

"I cannot talk about that now. I must know the platform and the causes at issue before I can say. If the party come out in favor of protection to American industry as against free trade; if it declare in favor of intelligent labor against cheap, imported slave work, I may accept."

"Why do you say 'may accept'?"

"For the reason that there may be complications which will forbid my participation."

"Of what kind?"

"Some of my friends—Mr. Depew or Senator Sherman or Senator Allison—may want the place, in which case I cannot oppose them. For me to undertake the perils and labors of another campaign my nomination must be practically unanimous. In other words, the party must be a unit."

"Can any other man command so many votes as you?"

"Yes, a dozen, a score. It is the burning idea, the principle, and not the man that wins. If the Republican party adopts a good, square issue and unites on it, the man is of secondary importance."

"Will you support the nominee, whoever he may be?"

"Most certainly I shall, and give him my time and all the influence I can command."

WILLIAM WISTON'S STORY.

He Says He Was Chloroformed, Bound, and Robbed of $2,000.

William Wiston, a young man living at Bernard Dole's, No. 421 West Van Buren street, was reported to the police yesterday as having been attacked by burglars during the night, beaten, gagged, stabbed, and robbed of $2,000. Mr. Wiston is a baker who has been at work for D. F. Bremner & Co. The money taken he claims was the savings of four years. He told last evening that his wages were $12 a week, but when presented with the incongruity of laying aside $2,000 of the $2,496 he would earn in four years he told that part of it was the winnings of a prize-fight in which he was engaged at Kankakee last September with Tom Duffy of Ohio. Forty-four rounds were contested for $150 a side, and he was awarded the purse. Mr. Wiston said the first thing he knew of the burglary was at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was awakened from his sleep by some one choking him. He sprang from the bed, but a handkerchief wet with chloroform was stuck in his face and he became unconscious. He remembers seeing two men, one masked. He did not see the face of the other. At 5 o'clock Mr. Dole passed Wiston's room and heard moaning. He went in and Wiston was upon the floor, with his hands tied behind his back. The room was in great disorder, and the trunk in which the money was kept was pulled out and forced open. There were no marks of violence on Wiston's body last night except a slight flesh wound on the left side. His room is in the basement of the house, and entrance was effected through the front door, that was unlocked, according to Mr. Dole, by a button-hook bent in the right shape. The hook was left in the keyhole. In addition to the money, an open-face gold watch and diamond ring were taken. Wiston said he did not know that any one knew that he had any money in his trunk, and has no suspicion of any one.

FORMING A BASE-BALL TRUST.

St. Louis Players Have Formed a "Combine" to Squeeze the Management.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—It has been whispered about during the last week that those members of the old champion Brown-Stocking club who have not been sold or traded away have entered into a "combination" by which they hope to bring President Von der Ahe to their terms when the time comes to sign contracts. The men who are said to be in the "combine" are Latham, Robinson, O'Neill, Boyle, and King, and these, it is said, will hold out to the bitter end. The story leaked out that the five players mentioned have agreed to refuse to sign for less than $3,000, while one or two of them declare that even that figure does not reach the sum at which they place the value of their services. According to the story, the plan under which they will act will be to leave the city and refuse to return and sign unless the management agrees to pay them the money they ask. Certain members of the club who played ball on the Pacific coast during the winter claim to have had flattering offers made to them to return to California.

SOME WILL WORK AND SOME WILL NOT.

Miners Are Discussing the Proposition to Accept the Corbin-Lewis Agreement.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Feb. 19.—Mass-meetings have been held throughout this district today, and the Lewis-Corbin agreement has been severely denounced. Chairman Davis arrived here from Pottsville tonight, and is now conferring with prominent labor leaders here. Unless this conference results in a change of sentiment among the strikers fully 1,500 miners will refuse to return to work tomorrow morning.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 19.—The miners of this section met in Robbins' Opera-House today to act on the order for resumption of work. The room was unable to accommodate them, although almost 2,000 persons gained admission. Two votes were taken, the first being almost unanimously against going to work. After an address by James Brennan of the Joint Committee, James Maskell, and others, who stated that the strike was lost as fought so far, that many families were starving, with no hope of relief, and that the offer made was fair and reasonable, a second vote was taken, and resumption was agreed to with only one dissenting voice. It is understood that the Lehigh Valley Company has agreed to the same terms as the Reading Company and that work will also be resumed at their Packer collieries here this week.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The District Assembly convenes here tomorrow to receive an answer from the coal companies in the Wyoming region to their request for an increase of 15 per cent in the miners' wages. There is much feeling among its members, who allege that the Lackawanna Company's miners have been compelled to adopt resolutions repudiating the assembly. The extent of the reduction Jan. 1 in the wages of employés in the steel mills in this city has just been ascertained. It varies from 10 to 25 per cent, and in some cases touches panic prices.

ASHLAND, Pa., Feb. 19.—At a meeting of Knights of Labor miners held here this afternoon it was decided to obey the instructions to return to work tomorrow.

ROBBED THE MAILS BY WHOLESALE.

Thefts for Which the Postmaster in Paso del Norte Has Been Arrested.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—N. Fleury, Postmaster in Paso del Norte, Mexico, was arrested last night by Mexican Federal officers, charged with mail robbery on a scale probably never before equaled on this continent. About a year ago several registered packages of diamonds came through the mails in bond from Hamburg, Germany, addressed to Muiron & Co., City of Mexico. They never reached their destination. All the packages except one went through the El Paso Post-Office, in sealed pouches, in bond. The one that passed here in open mail was receipted for by Postmaster Fleury. The packages were said to contain $40,000 worth of diamonds. Suspicion fell on Fleury, but he declared his innocence and was loud in offering his services to aid in discovering the thief. Last June one of Fleury's clerks absconded and has since borne the blame of the alleged thefts. It is now asserted that Fleury furnished him money to leave in order to make a scapegoat of him. A vast number of separate offenses are charged, among them two thefts of diamonds, the value of one lot being $40,000 and the other $25,000. Jewelry and diamonds to the value of between $2,000 and $3,000 were found in his rooms yesterday. He has been living like a prince on a salary of $50 per month, equal to less than $40 American money.

Last fall the firm of M. A. Philipps & Co., City of Mexico, reported the loss of $25,000 worth of diamonds sent them by mail from Hamburg, Germany. They received the registered package, but the valuable contents were missing. It was in September, 1887, that these packages passed through El Paso. Again suspicion fell on Fleury, and a detective from Chicago was sent down here. There were four packages of diamonds in this second lot, weighing 400 carats. Besides these, large sums in innumerable registered letters have disappeared at that point.

TERRORIZING A TOWN.

Unpaid Railroad Employes Threaten to Burn Billings, Mont.

BILLINGS, Mont., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—One hundred men, with no visible means of support, are in this town of 1,200 inhabitants, and they threaten a riot unless fed. They are the graders of the Rocky Fork & Cook City Railway, the officers of which owe them from $150 to $200 each, none of which, however, they have been able to collect. They have been here for a month and the Commissioners of Yellowstone County have guaranteed to pay $1,500 for their board and lodging. Yesterday noon the men were notified that from Sunday noon no more supplies would be furnished them. They are bound up here with nothing to eat, not a penny for railroad fare, and no work of any kind offered them, and they have become desperate. Last night a mob went to the house of Commissioner Omar Hoskins, Chairman of the board, and told him that unless they got food his lifeless body would be hanging from a tree Sunday morning. Seeing that they meant all that they said he provided them with victuals from his own house at his personal expense. Unless relief is forthcoming the men threaten to secure food at the revolver's point and burn the town if their demands are seriously resisted. The Rocky Fork & Cook City directors have been telegraphed the condition of affairs, and asked to advance a few thousand to pay pressing claims and send their employés where work may be secured. Ward of Helena is the only member of the board living in Montana, the others being residents of New York. The people of Billings are alarmed at the outlook, as the city has but meagre police protection, and it may be necessary to appeal to the Governor for a company of militia.

SUSPICIONS OF INCENDIARISM.

Providence, R. I., Meets with a Fourth Destructive Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Another large fire broke out about 4 o'clock this afternoon in the five-story brick Daniels Building on Custom-House street, nearly opposite the post-office. It had obtained a good headway before discovered, and three alarms were soon sounded, calling out the entire department. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to three upper stories of the building. The building was owned by M. S. Daniels and was worth about $80,000, and the loss on the building is about $30,000. J. A. & R. A. Reed, the publishers, occupied the entire upper floor, and their loss is total, aggregating $90,000, on which they have about $50,000 insurance. They lose $40,000 worth of cuts used in printing pictures. Daniels & Cornell occupied the greater part of the four lower stories and basement, carrying about $150,000 worth of groceries, on which the loss is about $125,000 by fire and water. Several smaller concerns were damaged about $5,000, making the total loss $250,000. This is the fourth destructive fire occurring in this city in the last four days, to say nothing of a dozen minor fires. All this has set the people to fearing that a firebug is working here.

The Lebanon Mill, near Pawtucket, was burned to the ground tonight. It was a three-story and a half frame building, about 125 feet long, and owned by Edward Thayer. Seamless hose and yarns were manufactured. The loss is about $100,000.

When Doctors Disagree.

The case of the Crown Prince of Germany has served to emphasize the fact that Pope's question, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" is as pertinent today as it was some centuries ago. The leading throat specialists of the Old World have had charge of his case, but as yet no diagnosis of his trouble has been made which has met with approval from all the authorities in possession of the leading facts connected with his affliction. A recent dispatch from San Remo to London says that Dr. Mackenzie has protested against the course of treatment pursued by the German doctors attending the Prince. While it is probable that from the outset science could have done little but arrest the course of the disease, it is a matter of moment that even now the consulting doctors not only differ in their views as to the treatment which should be employed in the premises, but are unable to reach unanimity regarding the technical name of the trouble they pretend to be combating. Medicine and surgery have made great progress of late years, but sometimes the public is shocked to see how much remains to be done in these ancient branches of science.—*New York World.*

Orange Wine.

The manufacture of orange wine is becoming an established industry in Florida. The factory at Clay Springs has just closed its season, having made 1,000 barrels. For this quantity 1,500,000 oranges were pressed. The price paid for oranges delivered at the factory was [illegible] a thousand.

SOME WORDS OF WARNING.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT IN MINNESOTA FOR TARIFF REFORM.

Significant Editorial in an Influential Swedish Newspaper in Minneapolis—What the Platform of the Party Must Be—An Old-Line Republican Expresses His Opinion of the Arguments Advanced by the Eastern Ultra-Protectionists.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—One of the most representative journals in the State is the Swedish weekly *Svenska Folkets Tidning*. It represents a constituency of about 20,000 farmers, largely hailing from Sweden, a great proportion of whom may be fairly considered among the thriftiest and most well-to-do settlers in the State. The paper itself is one of the most progressive and intelligently conducted Scandinavian journals in the Northwest, and what it has to say, therefore, on the question of the tariff is eminently worth noting. Its leading editorial contains the following:

"From the most distant as well as the nearest of our constituents comes the inquiry: 'What does the Republican party intend to do with the tariff? Is it really in earnest in its views and its presumable efforts to reform the tariff?' Unfortunately, when we turn for a definit reply to this where we have a right to expect it the little word in question is not found exactly where we should like to see it. When the Republican clubs of Minnesota gathered from all the corners of the State in our city and erected, as it were, a Republican bailiwick for our entire State, if there was anything that cheered us more than aught else it was to see the enthusiastic interest which came to the surface for the political principles which we sincerely believe to be only right and true. But it was entirely in vain that we endeavored to catch some reference, some definit assurance in regard to tariff reform spoken with all the fervor and strength that real conviction gives. It seems to us almost incomprehensible why the Republican party's representatives of the Northwest should in this manner avoid or altogether try to escape a problem which, logically and consistently dealt with, always should be of advantage to Republicans, a strong argument in their favor instead of against them. We have faithfully adhered to the Republican party and still do so, but the political situation is now so critical that after the most mature consideration we have decided that it is not only our privilege but our bounden duty to send a warning word. The overwhelming majority of our 20,000 readers are well-to-do farmers, and, as to their political faith, with but few exceptions Republicans. We exchange communications with them at least once a year and we are thus enabled to keep en rapport with them as regards the public opinion prevailing among them. We look upon them as our constituency, and it is in behalf of them and on their account we today ask the Republican party and its leading men in the Northwestern States to make tariff reform its leading issue and to put it highest on its party program."

Does High Protection Protect Labor?

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Taking a lively interest in your advocacy of tariff reform we take the liberty to inclose a letter received from one of our friends in the West, which is in reply to a pamphlet published by the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia which we had sent him, and now mail you under a separate cover. Should you think fit to give this letter space in your paper you are at liberty to do so. Mr. Frank Cantelo, the writer of the letter inclosed, is a life-long Republican, a manager of a wholesale paper house.

B. LOEWENTHAL BROS. & CO.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 17, 1888.—*Mr. Julius Loewenthal, Chicago, Ill.*—MY DEAR SIR: I return to you under another cover the little pamphlet, with my best thanks, having read it with a good deal of profit. It contains many valuable facts which bear meanings different to those the author has given them, but I have neither the time nor the mind to attempt correction. The great subject, however, appears to me to be much too weighty for the writer to handle. He is like a baby in a bath, spatting the water with his tiny hands, splashing the crystal drops over himself, but unconscious of the mighty world of waters. There are some skillful touches in it, like an expert musician on his special instrument, but he cannot rise to the hight of grand chords. He distorts facts out of their proper relations and ignores the discoveries of science in cheapening the cost of manufactured articles. Nevertheless it was well to publish the facts. They are aids to a better understanding of the great question, and help to illustrate the truth that the lesser minds gather the material and the greater minds digest, generalize, and interpret. The pamphlet was published in the interest of protection, and the plea of protection is that it is in the interest of labor. That brings up the question: Does protection protect labor? Is it labor, or the product of labor? It cannot be labor, for there is no hindrance to the importation of foreign labor. It may come in, as it has come in, like a flood. Then, if not labor, what? The product of labor? But the product of labor is not owned by the labor that produces it. In that case it must be the property of the capitalist. Thus it is not labor that is protected, but the product of labor, which belongs to men of means and not to labor. To the importation of like property every obstruction is placed. If the product of foreign labor is shut out, as an equivalent foreign labor should be also. I am truly yours,

FRANK CANTELO.

SOLEMN PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE.

The Victim of the Ministerial Scandal Supported by His Congregation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—This morning the Board of Elders of the Third Christian Church presented a lengthy report, reviewing the history and status of the scandalous charges affecting their pastor, the Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk. It stated that at least twice Mr. Van Buskirk has been ready and anxious to meet his accusers, but in both cases the prosecutor, Dr. J. J. Cole, declined to be present. The elders also give the language in which Judge Taylor of the Superior Court, in deciding the Dittmore divorce case, skinned Dr. Cole, declaring him to be unworthy of credence. The report concludes with a resolution affirming their belief in the integrity and innocence of the pastor and extending to him their cordial support. The report and resolutions were adopted by a standing vote. Tonight, after a sermon by the Rev. Ira J. Chase, Mr. Van Buskirk made a short address, in which he alluded to the distress he and his family had suffered from the scandal, and taking his solemn oath, three or four times repeated, that he was entirely innocent of the charges. He said he was ready to meet his Maker on high and answer to the charge. His address made a profound impression, and at its close he was overwhelmed with expressions of support and sympathy.

Lawsuit for the Possession of a Church.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A decision has been rendered in the Circuit Court involving the ownership of church property in Deerfield, this county, to the value of $5,000. The church there, together with one at Koshkonong, for many years was under the supervision of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of the Northwest. Both these churches were under one corporation, with the same trustees and pastor. The membership of the Deerfield church gradually divided over doctrinal questions. The dissenting element obtained a majority and seceded from the synod, electing their own trustees, securing a pastor and otherwise assuming complete control, thereby practically excluding the minority. Action was brought by the other church and the minority membership holding to the orignal faith for the recovery of the property. The decision today directs its restoration.

Minnesota Grand Army Encampment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The eighth annual department encampment of the Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic will take place in Minneapolis Thursday of this week, and will be in session two days. About 450 out of the possible 600 delegates are expected to attend. Reports from department officers will be received and a Commander, Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders, Chaplain, Medical Director, and Council of Administration will be elected. The appointive officers, which will be filled by the new Commander, are Assistant Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Assistant Quartermaster General, Judge-Advocate, and Chief Mustering Officer.

Will Accept a College Presidency.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. E. V. Follars, for the last three years pastor of Christian Church in this city, this evening announced his resignation to accept the Presidency of Hiram College at Hiram, O., Gen. Garfield's old institution. The position was tendered to Mr. Follars some days ago and has been accepted. He will remain here till a pastor is selected to succeed him.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The Terrible Work of an Earthquake in One of the Chinese Provinces.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—A terrific earthquake has occurred in the Province of Yunnan. Two thousand lives are reported to have been lost.

THE WORLD PAUSES A MOMENT.

When the United States Supreme Court Passes in Solemn Procession.

Baltimore *American:* Just at midday, when the Speaker brings down his gavel and the American flags on either wing are slowly unfurling from the staffs, there is a curious little procession across the long corridor that runs from House to Senate. It is those solemn dignitaries the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States moving from the robing-room, on the west side of the corridor, across the corridor into the ante-room of the Supreme Court chamber. The way is kept clear by a row of clerks and retainers, who solemnly wave back all irreverently seeking to break through the procession. Senators hurrying to be in time, at least, for the chaplain's "Amen," are waved back as curtly as a colored messenger. The world must pause a minute—until the Supreme Court moves by. And, as it moves by, one may look closely at their famous robes. These silk robes are one of the surviving traditions which have come down from the earliest days of the Government. They have always worn silk gowns, but it is not believed that they ever wore powdered wigs. John Jay wore a black silk robe and a scarlet collar. His original robe was found not long ago, and brought to Washington, but none of the Judges indulge in any other bits of color now. The robes are quite expensive, costing at least $100 apiece—about three days' salary for a Justice. Some of them are made in Paris, but others are made right here in Washington. Some of them, I fear, might fit better. Thus, Mr. Justice Matthews' robe drags, so that he must pick it up a little. Now, he doesn't raise it gracefully, as does a young lady when she crosses a gutter. He clutches a handful of robe in each hand, about half way above the knee, and holds it up in that way. He doesn't look at all graceful or dignified. As the most worshipful grand master, the Chief Justice, passes by, a little clerk, whose hair would be a fine study of a Venetian sunset on the Grand Canal, steps nimbly before, and holds open the door with a profound bow. Over in the Supreme Court chamber, meanwhile, a solemn hush has fallen. The attorneys settle down in their chairs; the audience cranes its neck; pages noiselessly move the chairs of the Justices a little forward, and then move them back again. There is a deep feeling of sublime expectancy.

At last they enter. A retainer waves his outstretched arms, and all rise, some of the audience evidently expecting, from the general air of solemn awe, that prayer is to come. It is the supreme moment.

"The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States" are announced.

Solemnly they enter and solemnly they disappear behind the bench; then they halt, four Judges youngest in appointment march past the chief, all face front, and then solemnly all advance to their chairs. Solemnly they bow to the audience, reverently the audience bows back. The sunset-haired clerk stands on the left, nearest Judge Lamar. A proud smile lights up his features, for he knows that now is the time when he gets his fine work in. In a stentorian tone, utterly amazing in one apparently so frail, he says; "Oyez, oyez, oyez." And, mark you, he pronounces it "oy-oy" not "oh-yes," as do his humbler colleagues all the world over. The word is the old French "oyez," "hear ye," and the cultured and gentlemanly clerk ought to say "oh-yes," and not pronounce it in his modern French way. However, after calling on all to hear, he summons all persons who have cause before the Supreme Court to draw near and attend. And then he adds piously: "God save the United States and this court."

Then the work begins. Half an hour later only a few auditors have remained, only the voice of the attorney drones on, and only one or two of the Justices are still awake.

THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Exchanges Last Week as Compared with Those of the Same Week in 1887.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—The following table, compiled from dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended Feb. 18, 1888, together with the rates per cent of increase or decrease, as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week in 1887:

Cities.	Clearances.	Per cent.
New York	$527,254,663	Decrease 17.3
Boston	82,654,916	Increase 0.3
Philadelphia	56,469,292	Decrease 2.2
Chicago	51,943,000	Increase 7.9
St. Louis	17,267,577	Increase 8.5
San Francisco	17,066,057	Increase 57.3
Baltimore	10,355,436	Decrease 12.3
Cincinnati	9,642,357	Decrease 18.9
New Orleans	9,405,745	Increase 2.2
Pittsburg	10,293,258	Increase 17.6
Kansas City	6,936,368	Decrease 11.8
Louisville	5,900,248	Increase 10.9
Providence	5,013,400	Increase 6.1
Milwaukee	3,952,000	Increase 14.4
St. Paul	3,359,906	Decrease 1.5
Omaha	2,981,586	Increase 32.4
Minneapolis	2,991,258	Increase 9.7
Denver	2,300,459	Increase 31.2
Galveston	785,955	Decrease 15.7
Detroit	3,880,628	Increase 10.5
Cleveland	2,283,721	Increase 8.8
Indianapolis	1,830,467	Increase 47.4
Memphis	2,061,850	Decrease 11.2
Columbus	2,154,619	Increase 31.2
Hartford	1,706,207	Decrease 0.9
New Haven	1,097,583	Decrease 10.8
Norfolk	919,272	Increase 16.1
Wichita	681,078	Decrease 54.1
Peoria	1,372,690	Increase 41.9
Portland	819,776	Decrease 1.2
Springfield	1,068,820	Increase 66.5
St. Joseph	1,325,934	Increase 15.9
Worcester	915,708	Increase 10.5
Lowell	721,879	Increase 36.9
Syracuse	611,681	Increase 42.0
Grand Rapids	558,897	Increase 40.0
*Duluth	1,019,037	....
Total	$851,322,273	Decrease 10.4
Outside New York	324,067,610	Increase 8.8

New Orleans five days of the week this year and six days last year.

*Duluth not included in totals.

FIRES OF A DAY.

Another Blaze in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—The Daniels Building on Custom-House street was burned tonight. Little of the contents was saved. Pawtucket and Johnston were called upon for aid. Besides the valuable plant the Messrs. Reid lose the plates of their publications, "Picturesque Washington," S. S. Cox's book "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," "The Life of Burnside," "Portland and Vicinity," and illustrations of several other of their books. They had about 3,000 bound books on hand, including 600 of Congressman Cox. One fireman was suffocated.

The total estimated loss to the occupants of the Daniels Building and the building is $248,000, insurances $205,000.

READING, Pa., Feb. 19.—Fire this morning in De Long & Co.'s tannery damaged the large stock of leather, most of which was ready for the market. The loss will reach about $18,000.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 19.—Just before daylight this morning the car-barn of the Adams Street Railway burned. Twelve cars and a quantity of other property were consumed. Loss, $12,000; insurance, about two-thirds. Cause unknown.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock this morning the grocery establishment of George A. Vickery, in the lower part of this city, was totally destroyed by fire. The building and stock were owned by Mr. Vickery. Loss on stock $4,000, on building $3,000; insurance, $4,500.

An explosion of benzine or varnish in the japan works of G. W. Chronk at Nos. 238 and 240 Robey street damaged the building $500 and the stock $150.

Nice Distinctions of Justice.

A farmer in Iowa who shot two men for stealing his hog was sustained by the community, the people holding that the shooting was justifiable. The men who were killed were justly rewarded for their plebeian taste. If they had been County Commissioners and stolen $100,000, or Aldermen and stolen a city's franchise, or had they gone into society and stolen the man's wife, they would still be alive and famous. With these object lessons daily confronting you, my son, there is no reason why you should not be up and doing in the right direction.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived, the Servia, from Liverpool; the Panama, from Havana; the Schiedam, from Amsterdam, via Plymouth.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Rhaetia, from New York for Hamburg, was signaled off the Scilly Islands today. The Switzerland, from New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard Point today. The Aurania, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet today.

THE BRITISH DENOUNCED.

VENEZUELA PROTESTING AGAINST THEIR MINE SEIZURE.

Ex-Minister Solteldo Declares It an Offense Against the United States—The George and McGlynn Factions Hold a Moderate Meeting—Suicide of a Society Young Woman—Josef Hofmann's Father Says the Lad Is Overworked and Cancels His Engagements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Ex-Minister Solteldo of Venezuela, speaking today of the action of the British Government in sending troops into the Turuari district in Venezuelan Guiana, said it was a downright robbery and a plain case of violation of the Monroe doctrine. Year after year Great Britain has been steadily encroaching on the territory of Venezuelan Guiana, and all the remonstrances of Venezuela have been utterly in vain. On no possible grounds can such a proceeding be justified.

"Of course our great hope," said Mr. Solteldo, "is that the United States will not allow John Bull to maltreat us in this manner. There are cases in which the intervention of a third party is absolutely necessary, and this is one of them. Great Britain virtually slaps Uncle Sam in the face. Now the question is, Will Uncle Sam submit to be slapped with impunity?"

The ex-Minister was asked if he intended to take any action in the matter during his present visit to this country, and he replied somewhat guardedly:

"Well, I am not at liberty to tell you what instructions I have received from the Government, but it is certainly more than likely that the matter will be discussed in Washington if I go there. I say without hesitation that the shameful confiscation of the Turuari district should be brought at once to the attention of Secretary Bayard."

As Mr. Solteldo is consulted by his Government on all matters relating to foreign affairs it is considered very likely by prominent Venezuelans that he will do his best while in this country to induce the United States Government to protest against the recent occupation of Venezuelan territory by the Government of British Guiana.

THE ANTI-POVERTY CROWD.

Rather Moderate Meeting of the George and McGlynn Factions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There was rather a moderate meeting of the McGlynn and George factions in Harlem this evening. The meeting was chiefly remarkable for the antagonism of former friends and leaders in the United Labor party. The Rev. C. P. McCarthy presided and William McCabe, member of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Poverty Society and of the County General Committee of the Central Labor Union, spoke. McCarthy, in championing McGlynn and belittling Henry George, and McCabe in eulogizing Henry George and deriding McGlynn, managed to wash a great deal of the soiled linen.

McCarthy led off. He said that if Henry George was making an arrangement to sell the votes of the United Labor party to the Democratic party he would find himself unable to turn over the goods. "I hope George's friends will buy him in," he said. Hisses and groans followed this effort, and Dr. McCarthy in great anger turned to the audience and said: "I have charge here. If you are here to hiss you will have to get out. An intelligent despotism beats an unintelligent democracy every time. [Cries of "No!" "No!"]

Mr. McCabe then took the platform. There would be no trouble in the party, he said, were it not for Dr. McGlynn, Gaybert Barnes, and John McMackin. He would not question the principles of the first, but of Gaybert Barnes he said: "He is the most dishonest man ever hatched out of Hell."

"Hold!" said McCarthy. "Get off this platform. You have no right to utter such a slander against Mr. Barnes here. You shall not talk any more."

McCarthy advanced threateningly and seemed as if about to throw McCabe off the platform. The latter hesitated a moment and then decided to step down.

HOFMANN WAS OVERWORKED.

The Father of the Musical Prodigy Has to Cancel His Engagements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—It seems, after all, as if Mr. Gerry had not been wholly wrong in his surmises regarding the condition of little Josef Hofmann's health, for now comes the startling news that the concert given by the young virtuoso last night marked also the end of his appearances in this country, so far at least as the present season is concerned. Yesterday afternoon, it is rumored, Casimir Hofmann, the child's father, wrote a letter to Mr. Abbey, saying that his son is being overworked, and that the doctors strongly advise his withdrawal from public life for a protracted period. The letter was not forwarded until after the concert, and, Mr. Abbey being away from home, the communication did not reach him till this morning. It was, of course, a severe blow, the Hofmann concerts being the most successful of Mr. Abbey's present ventures. However, Mr. Abbey had a bonanza in little Hofmann. The concerts, of which fifty-six were given, netted the snug sum of $85,000. Of this the Hofmanns, besides traveling and living expenses, had received but $7,500. A much more favorable contract, it is said, has been made for next year. Tomorrow the little artist, together with his father and mother, will take up their abode with friends in this city, and in about four weeks they mean to sail for Europe.

IN GENERAL.

Suicide of a Society Young Woman in South Orange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—South Orange, N. J., was startled this morning by the report that Miss Libbie Halsted, well known and popular in society there, had committed suicide. Her family was naturally reticent. It was said by a member of the family, however, that the young woman, who had been suffering for some time from cerebral trouble, had last evening gone to an upper story of her residence, where there is a tank eight feet square and three feet deep which supplies the water to the house, and either thrown herself or fallen into the tank and drowned. Miss Halsted was about 20 years of age, a brunet, pretty and accomplished. The Halsted residence is one of the handsomest is South Orange and the family is highly respected.

THE SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on General Laws will this afternoon commence the investigation of the Sugar Trust. Gen. Roger A. Pryor was retained last evening to represent the committee, and later Col. George Bliss, Jacob Sharp's counsel in the Broadway Railway investigation, was also given a retainer to assist Gen. Pryor. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel today and this evening frequent secret conferences were held between the members of the committee and their counsel relating to the forthcoming investigation. An air of mystery pervaded their movements.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The steamer Caracas brought here today from Venezuela a deputation of prominent State officials who have been authorized to conduct the remains of Gen. Paez, now in the cemetery vault here, to his native country. The deputation comprises a Cabinet Minister and an ex-Minister to Washington. The former is Gen. Jacinto R. Pacheno, Minister of Public Improvements, and the latter is A. M. Sateldo, who represented Venezuela at Washington from 1883 to 1887, and who is at present the adviser of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Ministers are accompanied by Dr. Francisco Cavaliero and L. F. Costello, who are attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and also by Francisco Carabauo, who is an officer in the Army and Navy Department. These three gentlemen will act as the Ministers' secretaries. Mr. Ramor Paez, a son of Gen. Paez, is also a member of the deputation. He has resided in this city for some years.

The Hight of Realism.

Young lady (at a play)—What perfect acting!

Dramatic critic—That lovers' quarrel was realistic, wasn't it?

"Perfect. For a moment they seemed really and truly to hate each other, and yet both actor and actress are quite new to the stage, are they not?"

"Yes, but they have been married to each other for several years."—*Omaha World.*

A TERRIBLE "DUEL" IN MID-OCEAN.

Two Rivals Arrange a Fight on Shipboard Before Their Dulcinea's Eyes.

New York *World:* The Noordland, stanch steamship of the Red Star Line, set sail Saturday, Feb. 4, from Antwerp. Yesterday she crept up the bay and found moorage at a pier in Jersey City. Arm in arm down the gang-plank walked two young men not yet out of their teens. One was dark, sombre, and pompous, the other fair and jolly. Both were fat, and they were bosom friends. They were Jules Fribourg of Metz and Simon Stein of Regensburg. On the pier they wrung each other's hands and went through all the extravagant forms of demonstration with which people of the Continent are wont to give evidence of grief at parting. The contortions over, each took up his hand-bag and went his way.

And yet last Tuesday's sunrise had seen these young men glaring at each other across the table in the steamship's dining-room and hastening through the formality of breakfast in their impetuous desire to shed each other's blood. The cause of all the difficulty—a dark, dimpled little beauty of 18—sat away down at the end of the table between her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris of Manchester, England, and she nervously watched her two adorers. She knew of the trouble between them, and was so apprehensive of the consequences that she left her meal almost untasted.

The story, with all its tragic lights, is omitted entirely from that prosy fiction known as the Captain's log. In the memory of the passengers it is written in red ink. The first day out from Antwerp pretty Miss Morris walked on deck, and the wind made her red cheeks rosier. Before 8 bells struck poor Fribourg was smitten. That night, too, jolly Stein went sorrowing to his bunk with black eyes looking at him from all quarters.

Next day both youths made eyes at the fair passenger, and she looked from one to the other and then went to her mother. An acquaintance was soon formed, and she walked up and down the deck with each in turn. A day later and she walked with both at once, one fair hand on the arm of each. Neither could utter his admiration in any tongue she knew. All that either could do was to just walk up and down and worship. They berated each other, but she didn't understand and just smiled at their efforts to entertain her. The passengers saw a storm was brewing.

There was a German band on board coming to America. On deck, last Monday night, Mr. Stein gave the chief musician a mark and bade him go execute "Die Wacht am Rhein" for the lady's delectation.

"Stay," cried Fribourg, who had French blood in his veins and French coin in his pocket. "Here are 4 francs; play the 'Marseillaise' for the lady."

The musician pocketed both retainers, and remained neutral. The lady heard both tunes, and that complication made it ever so much harder to tell which she liked most. Meanwhile, Stein and Fribourg were having a war of words, and the passengers who overheard them anticipated trouble.

At 11 o'clock that night the passengers said Miss Emma Morris was to be the heroine of a mortal combat on the following morning. When Stein handed Fribourg his card Fribourg was pleased. The seconds were selected. Fribourg chose M. Jacques Grob, a handsome Swiss from Zurich, and Mr. George Durst of Richwood Park. Stein solicited and obtained the aid of Mr. John Tanner of London and Sig. Louis Castot of Milan, Italy. There was a council of war in the cabin. The seconds held whispered consultations. The principals smoked cigarets and signed these articles, which were properly witnessed:

STEAMER NOORDLAND, Feb. 13.—I, the undersigned, acknowledge hereby that I have challenged my fellow-traveler, Jacob Fribourg of Metz, to a duel with pistols in consequence of his repeated insults, which culminated today.

SIMON STEIN of Regensburg, Bavaria.

Here was Fribourg's agreement:

AT SEA, Feb. 13.—Herewith I acknowledge myself prepared to fight a duel tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock on board the steamship Noordland with Mr. Simon Stein, who has challenged me. I likewise declare herewith that I have given my two seconds, Mr. George Durst and M. Jacques Grob, full authority and power to arrange for the choice of weapons, etc. It has been agreed and arranged by them that pistols at fifteen paces should be used, and that one bullet should be exchanged, and that in case it misses fire I will immediately resume the old friendship which has hitherto existed. JULES FRIBOURG.

The chief officer offered the signal gun for a weapon. Fribourg gravely said there was but one. It would be unequal.

He would choose pistols. Each principal then went to his state-room and indited consolatory epistles to parents and friends. In stoic fortitude both forbore to leave a single message for her for whose sake they were to peril their lives.

Meantime the seconds fraternized in the saloon. Sig. Castot told a *World* reporter that before retiring he sought out his principal and tried to dissuade him from fighting.

"You think," said the latter brokenly, "that I am going to die of a German band. Not so. It is for her—for her. Write of me, I pray, the English letter that I love her better than the band."

Sig. Castot then betook himself to rest. Stein, too, slept, and Fribourg struggled with a farewell letter. The passengers were waiting when, at 9 o'clock next morning, the two rivals were conducted blindfolded to the poop. There were two camp-stools, with something lying on them, overspread by napkins. It was the weapons. Only the throbbing of the great engines could be heard. At the words "One, two, three," they were to tear the bandages from their eyes, seize the pistols, and fire. The seconds were in their places. Capt. Harlick Nichels and Chief Officer Arthur Mills stood on the bridge. Jacques Grob's voice as he counted "three" fell like dropping pebbles into a lake of silence. With a frenzied motion the duelists tore the napkins away and reached for the instruments of death. Their hands fell, not on pistols, but on sausages!

Stein fell on the deck, tears streaming from his eyes, convulsed with laughter. Fribourg was wild with rage. The Captain on the bridge was in momentary danger of convulsions. The chief officer came near falling into the sea.

There was a treaty of peace made on the spot, and the good ship plunged merrily on her way. Miss Morris told Sig. Castot that she would have felt terribly if Mr. Fribourg had been killed.

A STRANGE BREED OF CATTLE.

Something Odd in the Animal Kingdom That Can Be Seen in Oregon.

A strange breed of wild cattle is found in the high hills skirting the Umpqua Valley, Oregon. In the mountains, near Riddles and Rosebud, they are probably most plentiful, but they do not venture down in the valley much. They stay on the hills and get water from the living springs which rise there. For the most part they are concealed in the dense growth of oak and fir in these mountains. There is heavy under brush, too, so that it is a hard matter to get them. They go in bands of six or eight usually, but at night a herd of forty or fifty get together and lie down in the same yard—that is, they sleep in the same spot, which is usually a secluded place among the trees. A band of wild cattle have been known to get together on a cleared place like this every night for a couple of years. "When feeding there are always a few bulls to act as sentinels. While the cattle graze in bands of half a dozen or so, they are, nevertheless, close to other bands, so that at an alarm from any one of the bulls, which leisurely feed on higher ground, they all run away together. The cattle are of all colors and wilder than deer. It is a hard matter to get a shot at them, for the reason that their scent is so keen. They can smell a man a long distance off. They got wild in 1853 when the old man Riddles and two or three others of the first settlers came to the valley. Their cow wandered off and could not be found. After two or three years all the pioneers had to do when they wanted beef was to rig out two or three pack animals and go up into the mountains. The cattle had to be killed on sight, the same as deer and bear, for they could no more be driven down than deer could. Once killed they were quartered, packed on the horses, and carried down. They have been hunted a good deal of late years, so that there are not as many as there used to be. A peculiarity about these cattle is that their eyes and horns are jet black. The retina, iris, and the whole apple of the eye are one mass of black. You can't distinguish any difference in any part of it. The horns, too, while being black as ink, are long and sharp. Brought to bay the Oregon wild cattle are wicked fighters."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Judge Devoured by Wolves.

Wolves have reappeared in Hungary. A Judge was returning in his sledge from Grosswardein to Cseb when a number of these animals attacked him. The horse shied so violently that the Judge was thrown out of the sledge. The wolves immediately threw themselves upon him. The driver of the sledge, not caring to share his master's fate, drove away as fast as the trembling horses could go. When, an hour later, assistance came only the clean-picked bones of the unlucky Judge were visible.—*Vienna Letter.*

HOW THE SULTAN SMOKES

PROBABLY THE BEST LIVING JUDGE OF GOOD TOBACCO.

The Commander of the Faithful Becomes a Nicely-Balanced Critic of the Soothing Weed at an Early Age, for to Him Is Taken the Cream of the Crop—The Delicious Vice Has Followers in Every Rank of Life—Rare and Costly Pipes Owned by Those of High Degree.

IF there be anywhere on the earth a judge of good smoking tobacco, that man is probably the Sultan of Turkey. Everybody in Turkey smokes, women as well as men, and the first lesson a boy receives in the delicious vice comes very likely from the mother, not the father. The country produces what is held by most experts to be the best tobacco in the world, of a fine, aromatic flavor, of a bright golden hue, and of a texture more delicate than that of high-priced Havana leaf. What wonder that the Padishah in Stamboul, the Commander of the Faithful, to whom is brought the very acme of everything his wide domains bring forth, should become a nicely-balanced critic on the tobacco question at an early age, since he probably inhaled his first whiff of the solacing narcotic when still an inmate of his mother's harem. The Sultan deems only the choicest quality of Rumili (Turkey) tobacco fit for his tchibouk, and the prime crop of Shiraz (Persia) tobacco worthy to fill his nargileh.

For the Turk makes a clear distinction in tobacco. That which is smoked in the water pipe he calls tumbeki, and what he uses in his tchibouk is named tütün. Nearly all the tobacco consumed in the water pipe (called nargileh in Turkey, kaliaun in Persia, and hookah in India) comes from Persia, and when you enter a Turkish coffee-house in Constantinople or Smyrna and call for a pipe they will bring you one whose capacious silver bowl is filled with fragrant Shirazee, not with Turkish tobacco. In the small inland towns of Asiatic Turkey you may find native tumbeki now and then, but even there it is rare, for the soil is somehow not adapted for the raising of such tobacco as has all the qualities required of tumbeki by Orientals—viz.: strength, fragrance and pungency alike. In Persia are produced three grades of tobacco, the cheapest and poorest coming from Mazanderan in the north, the medium sort from Irak, and the choicest from Fars, especially the environs of Shiraz, whence it derives its name of Shirazee. Of the last-named brand the pound costs about 20 cents on the spot, but when it arrives in Constantinople, after weary traveling on the back of camels and in the hold of vessels, it cannot be had for less than eight Turkish francs, equivalent to $1.84. This includes, of course, the duty and the middlemen's profits.

To prepare this tobacco for the nargileh is quite a task, and hence the custom in Turkey of having one servant in the house attend to nothing but the pipes. He keeps them clean and sweet and thoroughly rinses them after each smoke. This pipe-bearer has indeed no sinecure in the household; for with all the men and women smoking almost ceaselessly his work keeps him busy from dawn till night.

The tumbeki is nothing but the cured natural leaf, without any flavoring substance added, cut in strips about the size of a silver half-dollar. Of this the day's supply for the family or the coffee-house is always moistened the evening before. When it begins to swell and sweat it is put away in little bags for next day's use. As soon as the master or a guest calls for a nargileh the servant selects one of his stock of pipes, picking out a more or less ornamented one, according to circumstances or rank, and then fishes out a handful of his wet tumbeki from his bag. This he claps into the pipe-bowl, pressing it firmly down, so that any superfluous drops of water remaining in it will run off. Lastly he deposits a few pieces of glowing charcoal on top of the moist tumbeki, and then he hastily takes a score of puffs, enough to thoroughly ignite the tobacco. Then only he brings it to the person for whom it is intended. Not one man in twenty even in Turkey understands how to prepare a nargileh and the tumbeki for it. Whether in your own house, or a guest at a public resort, or in somebody else's house, you are always sure to have the long, flexible tube of the pipe put into your mouth immediately after a servant has been applying his lips to it. This, you may say, is not very appetizing. True, but it's the uniform custom, and neither Europeans who have been residing for some time in the East nor the natives themselves ever complain of it or seem to be the worse for it. Besides, a pipe-bearer must be a healthy and cleanly man, or he could not hold his place for any length of time.

To properly smoke the nargileh is another thing which has to be learned. The smoke is drawn down the throat and into the lungs in slow, long inhalations, and then it is allowed to as slowly escape through nose, ears, and mouth. A regular nargileh smoker looks, therefore, much like a furnace sending forth clouds of smoke at regular, stated intervals. Only thus, the Turks maintain, do you get the full benefit of your delicious tobacco, and experience soon shows them to be right. When drawing in and expelling the smoke in quick, successive puffs, such as one would with an ordinary pipe, one very soon tires the lungs and mouth, is apt to draw up the water from the bubbling vase below the tobacco bowl, and in any case does not obtain much smoke at any time. Manipulated in the Oriental fashion, however, the nargileh, filled with fragrant Shirazee, furnishes a most delightful smoke—such a one as a connoisseur especially would enjoy of all things. And to see a Turk or any other kind of Oriental smoking the water pipe is a treat. Behold that old beturbaned fellow, for instance, in the coffee-house by the Trebizonde harbor. Sitting cross-legged on a rug the placid beatitude of his rugged face shows that he is in a state of "kieff"—unspeakable bliss. And it is all due to the nargileh from which he just now belches forth a whole volcano of pungent fumes.

Owing to the relatively high price of tumbeki, however, the common people in Turkey use the water pipe but sparingly; the bulk of them not at all, in fact. But they make up for the apparent hardship by incessantly smoking the tchibouk. A thick stem, of a length varying from eight inches to as many feet, is set in a bowl of finely grained, red clay. That's the tchibouk. The wealthier a Turk the more his tchibouks will show it. Many of the latter have bowls thickly incrusted with jewels and heavily gilt. I've seen one tchibouk in the house of a wealthy tobacco merchant in Samsoun which was worth a small fortune. The bowl bore, encircling it, a series of pretty medallions—painted in the best Persian style on porcelain, and of exquisite workmanship. These medallions alone could not be duplicated for less than $150. But they were set in rubies, turquoises, and emeralds of great value. The stem was about six feet long, three inches thick, and of fragrant wild cherry. The broad mouthpiece was of the finest amber, fastened to the stem by a broad band of gold. A Turkish Pasha will often keep a score of such pipes for himself and his guests in his house; and it is no wonder, therefore, that the pipe-bearer is such an important and influential servant in a Turkish household, being often the custodian of such priceless treasures.

The tobacco smoked in the tchibouk, called tütün, varies greatly in quality. There is tobacco raised in Turkey which is extremely poor, on a par or perhaps even below the ranker sort of Kentucky tobacco, such as can be bought here for 20 cents a pound. This tobacco forms about the sixth or seventh grade of the Turkish "régie." And that needs a word of explanation. A number of years ago, the Sultan being in that financial condition since become chronic with him—i. e.: impecunious, he granted by firman to a syndicate of capitalists the sole right to buy up and sell all the tobacco raised in his dominions. This firman has since been repeatedly renewed, and the company only last year got a new lease of life, not without having been obliged to bribe liberally right and left, however. This syndicate is made up of Austrians and Greeks, and they are known in Turkey under the collective appellation of "régie." The tobacco they buy is manufactured and put on the market in six or eight grades. The first quality they sell is very good indeed, as a rule, but by carelessness or fraudulent practices even the first quality (though selling high enough—$1.50 a hundred for cigarets and $5 to $6 a pound), is for months at a stretch often so deficient as to occasion widespread grumbling. For a long while the second quality, which sells for considerably less, was actually much better than the first. The lowest grades are, of course, very cheap, but very poor as well. Fortunately there is one small district in Rumili and a couple of circumscribed localities in Asia Minor excepted from the workings of this contract. Rumili is that province of European Turkey in which Constantinople is located, and the exempted territory produces the flower of all Turkish tobacco. This goes to the Sultan and his large household, to the highest State officials, and to the diplomatic corps. Better Turkish tobacco than the "régie" sells at its highest figure can also be obtained by others than the above-mentioned privileged persons, but it has to be done in an underhanded, scarcely honest manner. It goes without saying that the poor Turks are decidedly the losers by this arrangement between the "régie" and their imperial master, for while it pours annually quite a good-sized pactolian stream into the coffers of the monarch, it robs them of the enjoyment of one of the finest products of their own soil. And with a people so wedded to the smoking habit as the Turks, it is a great hardship and a question of such transcendent importance as with the Municher his beer.

INDIANS RESORTING TO CANNIBALISM.

Stories of Terrible Suffering in the Far North of Canada.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Winnipeg gives reports of the terrible distress among the Indians in the Far North. The Rev. W. S. Pendlove, a missionary, has reached Winnipeg from north of Mackenzie River, where he has been for nine years. His journey down took nearly three months. From Peace River he heard of cases where Indians had died of starvation and had then been eaten by their comrades. Deer have been scarce for the last two years. There is much feeling because the Government in Ottawa has taken no notice of the destitution of these Indians, which has been repeatedly brought to its attention.

The Trust's Power to Damage.

But this vague thing we hear about called a "trust." How are you going to handle that? And yet in capacity to damage the people it is to a road agent as the Great Eastern to a skiff.—*The Rev. Myron W. Reed.*

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What! SUNDAY NIGHT. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
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Sale of seats begin Thursday Morning.

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A WHIRLWIND OF MERRIMENT!
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State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Superior Court of Cook County. To the February term. The Baumer & Slomer Company et al. vs. Eugene E. Slomer et al. Bill. General No. 114,522. Term No. 5,653.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of court entered February 14th, 1888, in said cause, I will, as Receiver in said cause of the Baumer & Slomer Company, sell, subject to an encumbrance of Sixty-five Hundred Dollars ($6,500.00) the leasehold interest in the premises upon which the mill of the Baumer & Slomer Company is situated at the corner of Smith-av. and Weed-st., Chicago, Illinois, and also the buildings, machinery, tools, engines, boilers, and all other implements, and goods, and chattels belonging or appertaining to the said mill (except stock on hand and raw materials) at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the premises of the said The Baumer & Slomer Company, corner of Smith-av. and Weed-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the twenty-seventh (27th) day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. Said sale will be made subject to the approval of the court, and will be in bulk. ARNOLD HEAP, Receiver,
97 Washington-st., Room 63.

Chicago, Feb. 16, 1888.
BUTZ & ESCHENBURG, Attorneys.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888.

THE comparison of food imports into the United Kingdom, referred to in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, was for last year with 1880, not 1886. The imports of all kinds of breadstuffs for the two years were 7,536,062 tons and 7,805,485 tons of 2,000 pounds each. The increase for last year over 1880 was about 3½ per cent. The official valuations were 62,-857,269 and 47,819,297 pounds sterling, the falling off being 24 per cent. Hence for equal quantities there was a decline in the cost of breadstuffs amounting to a little more than one-quarter. The decrease in the value of meats imported is nearly as great as in the cereals, but the comparison cannot be made so closely on account of the varying proportions of the different animals and their meat product.

The London *Times*, from which these figures are taken, says the increase in the exports of wheat from India is chiefly due to the fact that the building of railroads has enabled the people to sell their famine reserves, and calls attention to the fact that railroads are of but slight service in this respect if unsupported by wagon roads. The Imperial Government has attended to the construction of the former in India, but the making of the latter falls upon local funds, which are scanty, as a rule. The usefulness of the one is badly restricted by a scarcity of the other. The production of wheat in that country does not appear to have been materially stimulated by either thus far.

WITH adamantine cheek Boss Huntington insists that the Government must allow the Central Pacific an offset because it hurried up its road and completed the line six or seven years before the expiration of the time allowed by Congress. Huntington's company was engaged at that time in a race with the Union Pacific, and the rapidity of the construction of its line is explained by its hunger for land grants and the fear that if it did not seize the lands at once they might be acquired by a rival. The Government, then, must pay the Central Pacific a reward for its own greed and rapacity. Stimulated by its own greed to head off a rival in looting the public domain it now asks that an equity be allowed and it be compensated for its diligence in land-grabbing. Again, Huntington thinks the Central Pacific should be rewarded by the Government for "encouraging" the building of other roads in its territory, whereas it is notorious that the Central Pacific wrecking crew "milked" that corporation to build up the Southern Pacific, on which the Government had no lien, and that their only purpose was to carry away everything of value, divert traffic to the southern line, and unload a ruined, worthless security on the United States. If the Pacific railroad pirates are to be rewarded for their diligence in land-grabbing and be allowed an offset for bleeding the Central Pacific to build up a rival line of their own on which the Government had no lien, they ought also to be reimbursed for the money they spent in corrupting Congresses and other public officials. If an "equity" is to be allowed for land-grabbing and for depreciating a Government security, why shouldn't there be an allowance for the sums expended in bribery? There is as much ground for an "offset" in one case as the other, and Huntington ought to put all his "equities" together.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The American, if he has half a chance, is always creating something of use to humanity—opening forests, developing mines, building railroads, and applying inventions. The spirit of the country is one of aggressive utilitarianism. The common people of Europe look on the United States as a field for such of them as are willing to catch up this creative idea and work it out to their own individual advantage. The capitalists of Europe regard this country as the most promising field for investment. Any calamity to the United States is therefore a calamity to the whole civilized world. The situation has been watched in the last few months with great solicitude because we seemed to be nearing the culmination of one of those periods of phenomenal activity in railroad building which have heretofore been followed by a disastrous reaction. Along with the construction of railroads came a rampant speculation in real estate, which was regarded as a dangerous complication. There was much reason for this view of the case, and we are by no means out of the peril yet; but we have successfully passed the first few weeks of the year, which are apt to bring out the weaknesses in mercantile trade, and confidence prevails throughout the country.

The signs now point to much more creative work in 1888 than was expected at the close of 1887. A large amount of railroad track will be laid in the West and Southwest by such corporations as the St. Paul, Rock Island, and Burlington. Railroad construction will, however, probably not be the leading feature of the activities of the year. So much of the trading in real estate in the last two years as was legitimate had for its ultimate object certain improvements—the construction of buildings and street-railways, the laying out of new residence quarters, etc. Barring interruption by strikes, there will be more of that sort of work done in this country in 1888 than ever before. We see the tendency well illustrated in this city. Plans for the construction of great business structures calling for the expenditure of two or three million dollars have been adopted or are under consideration, one elevated road will probably be started, the cabling of the West Chicago Street Railroad will begin, and there is no end of schemes for improvements in the suburbs. While the activities will not be so great in every part of the country, there will be an unusual amount of building and improvement at points whose trade and trade prospects give fair promise of reward for labor and investment. The people have concluded, and with good reason, that the reaction from the high-pressure business of 1885-'87 is not to be a collapse, but a moderation and change of direction. There is nothing in store for us like the depression of 1882-'84. Therefore the motive for digging, building, and putting in capital remains, and despite coming political excitement and possible strikes there is every motive for effort and every prospect of prosperity.

But so far as securities are concerned the new drains life from the old. A large proportion of the railroads now being constructed are offshoots from lines which have long been in operation. It is, for the present at least, a detriment to such standard stocks as Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwestern for the corporations they represent to enter upon new and uncertain schemes. New securities, having a prior lien, have to be issued or the bulk of the old stock has to be increased. It is impossible to tell in advance how many securities a market will absorb. The only way is to try the experiment of selling. That has been tried in so many instances that the market is now flooded with unsalable stocks and bonds. The market bears them wonderfully well, but it is because the securities are largely in first hands still or are supported by strong combinations. The condition of business is so good and prosperity so general that there has been no selling movement by actual investors. Yet it is a little surprising that more of the insiders have not got weary and let go. Unless there is a speedy improvement in the railroad situation some of them will be caught one of these days quietly parting with their long-cherished certificates, and then the bears will willingly help them to realize low prices.

The condition of the money market favors enterprise. The Bank of England rate was reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent last week; plenty of time funds are to be had in New York at 4 to 5 per cent; and in this city 6 is a common rate, with 5 for call loans on the best security. Merchandise trade is moving on without any material change. There is a good demand for staple articles, and the spring business promises to be active. The prices of cotton goods are well maintained. Iron is by no means weak; on the contrary, some of the masters are talking of higher prices, though it is doubtful if they get them, since the cessation of the Reading strike will increase the supply of coal.

ULTRA-PROTECTION A LOSING ISSUE.

Mr. Breen's extraordinary run in the Eleventh Michigan District as the Democratic-Labor candidate, whose candidacy was based squarely on the President's tariff reform message, ought to furnish food for reflection for thinking Republicans in Michigan and elsewhere. The Eleventh Michigan District has been a stronghold of Republicanism, and it is rather significant to find in four years a Republican plurality of 7,415 whittled down to a doubtful plurality of 300, with a chance that the Democratic candidate came even nearer than that to success at the recent special election. If ultra-protectionism and needless tariff taxation can carry the day anywhere in the West it ought to be in the Eleventh Michigan District, where the subsidized mining bosses are supposed to be all-powerful and able to control the votes of thousands of workmen, so that in no event could the established Republican majority be imperiled by declaring for the high-bounty doctrine. Quite the contrary has been the result. Antagonizing the policy of tariff reform the Republican candidate appears to have got through by the skin of his teeth in a district that gave over 7,000 Republican plurality for Blaine and Moffett in 1884. Explaining his extraordinary run Mr. Breen says he took his stand squarely on the tariff-reform policy of the President's message. He adds: "The old cry was raised by "the Republican leaders, but the working-"men did not respond to it as of yore." Both the Democratic and Labor conventions declared emphatically for tariff reform. Breen announced himself "not an ultro-pro-"tectionist and not entitled to the votes of "those who are," and on this declaration he came within a scratch of an election in a district having an immense normal Republican majority and where protectionist influences have been supposed to be exceptionally strong. Mr. Breen offers the only plausible explanation of his remarkable run when he says: "The workingmen have given this tariff "question a good deal of thought in the last "few years; they are convinced that in many "respects the present tariff is burdensome "on the American people and stands in need "of revision. They are no longer alarmed "by the representations of those unwise "friends of protection who insist that the "tariff schedule as it stands is a sacred "thing which should not be touched by un-"hallowed hands." If these are the influences at work in one of the strongest ultra-protectionist districts in the West, where the protected copper and iron mining is a leading industry, what do Republicans expect to gain in the agricultural sections by championing a policy of excessive bounties and needless tariff taxation? It is getting to be the regular order of things in the West for the Republicans to have their majorities whittled down and be brought to face defeat whenever they put up high-tariff candidates and declare emphatically for that policy. How many Republican Congressional districts in the West can elect their candidates this year by following the policy adopted in the Eleventh Michigan at the recent election?

Since the disappearance of the war issues the only National candidate the Republican party has had who united all elements of the organization and gained a sweeping majority in the Electoral College was Gen. Garfield, a pronounced low-tariff advocate, and who was attacked throughout the campaign by the Democracy with the charge that he was a "free-trader" and a member of the Cobden Club. Nevertheless Gen. Garfield carried New York by 23,000 majority, while Blaine lost it four years later when making protection one of the chief points of his candidacy. Garfield also carried Indiana and Connecticut, two close States that Blaine lost. In Michigan, where Garfield had 53,000 majority, Blaine got through by a scratch. The lesson of the elections of 1880 and 1884 is significant. Blaine and Garfield were recognized Republican leaders whose views harmonized on most public questions, but who differed widely in regard to the tariff. Garfield believed in frequent and effective revisions of the tariff and in "reducing the rates on imports "whenever we can justly and safely do so." In one of the strongest speeches he ever made on this subject he declared that "the "wisest thing protectionists can do is to "unite in a moderate reduction of duties on "imported articles," lest growing discontent with needless tariff taxation should subject the entire system to a severe shock. He warned his associates to beware of the folly of voting for protection for protection's sake and failing in their devotion to a dogma to see the changing state of public affairs and "the tides and currents of public "opinion." Assailed for these views, and maligned by the Democracy for his alleged membership in the Cobden Free-Trade Club, Gen. Garfield was nevertheless triumphantly elected and carried the close States that Blaine lost four years later. The need of tariff reduction is now much more urgent than at any time when Garfield spoke, and there is no doubt that Garfield's doctrine on this question is stronger now than ever before in the Republican party. The startling result in the Eleventh Michigan District, where the Republicans loaded themselves down with ultra-protectionism, is a "straw" which Republican leaders should not overlook if they wish to get at public sentiment on this question, now that a surplus is piling up in the Treasury and it is proposed to champion taxation for the sake of taxation.

GOOD CAMPAIGN PHILOSOPHY.

Senator Sherman, on his way East from the Lincoln banquet at Columbus, was interviewed by a reporter at Pittsburg, with the following result:

"Are you thinking of writing a letter of declination, Senator?"

"No. I am not worrying about the nomination, though. I don't care a continental if I don't receive it. I am not overanxious, and if I am not the man chosen I am sure I will not be disgruntled or mad. I am willing and satisfied to take the world and its affairs as they come."

Mr. Sherman is not a man of emotional temperament; no one would think that the loss of the Presidential nomination would throw him into a flood of grief, but still the public can hardly believe that he contemplates prospective political honors with all the icy indifference and composure that he claims. No man has sought the Presidency with greater persistence and labor than John Sherman. Distinguished beyond any prominent public man of the day for long-continued and uninterrupted officeholding and salary-drawing it was supposed that he ardently desired to complete an unequaled record in these respects by spending four or eight years in the White House. Yet, according to his own statement, he cares not a continental whether he gets the nomination, and will not be in the least put out by failure. Perhaps at the moment of greatest suspense the imperturbable, cool-blooded, and emotionless Senator from Ohio may request his associates to observe how evenly his pulses keep time.

But if John Sherman has never felt ardor he has at least displayed uncommon persistence, labor, and method in the pursuit of the Presidency. Men have passed from youth and grown gray since John Sherman first began putting his fences in order and setting his machine at work to compass a Presidential nomination. In 1876, in 1880, and in 1884 he was an open and avowed candidate, and now in 1888 he is neglecting no means of bringing his name before the public and promoting all his possible chances. When Secretary of the Treasury he employed the entire civil service of the department to force his nomination on the Republican party and gain an advantage over rivals who had no spoils to distribute. Officers and clerks in the public employ and subject to his orders as Secretary of the Treasury were required to spend their entire time in promoting and expanding the Sherman boom, and all the machinery of the department that could be utilized for that purpose was so employed. A like instance of the prostitution of the public service to partisan and personal purposes would be hard to find in National politics.

Scheming, plotting, and planning, John Sherman is again in the field. Wherever a speech is to be made, a toast responded to, or aught else done to promote his chances John Sherman is on hand. Hoping as a beneficiary to catch some of the enthusiasm aroused at the recent observances of Lincoln's birthday Sherman attended one such celebration Saturday night in New York and traveled all day Sunday to be present at another in Ohio Monday. His army of trained office-hunting lieutenants and workers in Ohio is already at work to insure a solid delegation from that State, and, even with Blaine out of the field, the Sherman henchmen have no light task and require the unceasing labor and counsel of the Ohio Senator himself. The prospects both in Ohio and before the National Convention are such that Senator Sherman may well be congratulated on his determination not to feel disappointed over the result. He labors, indeed, but it is as one without hope, and who is not to be cast down in any event.

The public can hardly become enthusastic over Senator Sherman while his acts and his alleged desires, or lack of desires, are in such puzzling conflict. How can a man labor and scheme with such tireless assiduity and yet be indifferent as to the result? According to his recent statement Mr. Sherman would almost seem to be a convert to the Buddhist doctrine that happiness can be enjoyed only when a human being ceases to hope for a reward or fear an evil, and to be wholly destitute of ordinary emotions or anxiety. Yet in such a state of mind there would seem to be no motive for exertion—to look after fences, attend banquets, counsel and direct followers, and keep a sleepless watch over the working of the political wires. Mr. Sherman is a puzzle. He labors like one inspired by ardor, and yet claims to be pulseless, void of anxiety, and unvexed by ambition. While the public may be slow to comprehend or sympathize with such a queer mixture of ambition and indifference, the excellent quality of Mr. Sherman's campaign philosophy is not to be questioned. The man who "don't care a continental" whether he gets a nomination or not has an enormous advantage in a preliminary campaign, and especially just after the convention adjourns. Mr. Sherman's peculiar temperament has stood in good stead before, and to all appearance he will find it equally serviceable this year.

GOING AROUND CHICAGO.

"A prominent railroad manager told me the other day that the only way he saw to protect his line was to build a road around Chicago, so that they could ship stuff without going through your city." This remark is made by a gentleman prominent in the grain trade of Minneapolis in a letter to a friend here. The writer says that on an even basis he would prefer to do business in Chicago, but has found it possible to save as much as nine cents per 100 pounds by shipping from Nebraska around us, and pertinently adds: "Why this state of affairs exists you probably know. I do not."

The fact can only be accounted for in one way. The explanation of the attitude of the Eastern railroad magnates, as given in THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday, is the sole explanation the case will admit of. These gentlemen have all along acted on the policy of "holding firm" on rates from Chicago to the seaboard, while allowing their subordinates to cut freely by every other route, and even permit the same discriminations to be made on grain that has to pass through this city provided it be not consigned to parties here or subject to passage through our elevators. It is absurd to assign the cost of transfer at this point, either through the warehouses or from one track to another, as the reason for such preference of other routes, as the expense of such transfer is always paid by the owner of the grain in addition to the freight charges. Hence the motive can be none other than "cussedness," pure and simple, and the reason for its display is a wish to do all that possibly can be done to kill off the produce trade of this city, and with it competition by the lake route with rail transportation to the seaboard. This is why Peoria, Rochelle, and other places are selected as points where property will be taken by the Eastern carriers at much lower rates than they would accept on shipments from the head of the lake. They not only offer to carry the stuff the greater distance but actually at a less rate, which enables the Western lines to obtain more for their services than they would get for bringing the freight here. It is thus made to the interest of the latter to discriminate strongly against Chicago, which otherwise they would not do.

A meeting is called for today in New York to take action which, it is hoped, will result in preventing the continuance of railroad discriminations against the trade of that city. It is felt that the injustice complained of there is so great that it cannot longer be borne without exhibiting the patience which ceases to be a virtue. It is hinted that some of the representative men there have already pledged themselves to aid in the raising of a fund for presenting the case formally and fully to the Inter-State Commission, or before Congress if the latter course be deemed more desirable. But if New York has reason to complain and protest, much more has Chicago. The evil effects of the cutthroat policy of the railroads is real there, but small in comparison with what is experienced here. An effort ought to be made by our merchants to speak out on this matter with a voice at least as forcible as that which will be heard from Manhattan Island. Our Board of Trade should not stand idly by and see the nabobs of the Eastern lines persist in their ruinous policy. Its members ought to take action as a unit, and their position should be indorsed by an unmistakable majority of the merchants in other lines of business. They have attended well to little things in the past, but almost to the utter neglect of the greater ones which imperatively demand their united effort. Of these the transportation problem is just now of the greatest importance. It cannot longer remain unrecognized without gravely imperiling the interests of the whole city.

THE STEEL-BEAM COMBINE.

Technically it may be that the six companies or firms manufacturing steel beams and confederated with Cooper, Hewitt & Co. to control the home market do not constitute a "trust." To a certain extent each firm or company retains its independent organization and the right to control its own business. The management is not placed in the hands of a trustee or board of trustees and trust certificates are not issued to the various members of the combine. In fact, a thorough trust organization is not necessary in this case, and Mayor Hewitt and his confederates have found that a much simpler combine enables them with the aid of the tariff to monopolize the market and levy on the public for extortionate and excessive prices. Foreign steel beams differ somewhat from the style most demanded in the American market. A large investment is required to import a cargo and an order must be made at least eight weeks in advance, the importer taking the chance that any alteration in an architect's plans in the meantime may lead to serious loss. Add to tariff protection the other difficulties of importation and it is clear that the steel-beam combine can control the market without resort to the tyranny of a thoroughgoing "trust."

Imported beams are laid down in New York for $61.60 under a tariff of $28, and hence the actual cost of producing them abroad and shipping to this country and selling for a profit is only $33.60. The price demanded by the home monopoly is $73.92. Persons well informed in regard to the manufacture say that the production of steel beams costs less than iron beams. In view of this statement the following from the testimony given by Abram S. Hewitt, head of the present combine and now Mayor of New York, before the Tariff Commission, is of interest:

The steel business differs from the iron in this: We have been able to apply machinery to all the processes of its manufacture; it is almost automatic. The quantity of labor is only about $5 a ton, whereas in old times if we got off with $15 a ton on iron we thought we were doing well.

Why, then, should an enormous tariff, levied ostensibly for the "benefit of labor," be maintained when the labor cost of production has been reduced two-thirds and the process rendered "almost automatic"? Owing to the natural difficulties in the way of importing steel beams the present tariff is virtually prohibitory, and any improvement which lessens the cost of production simply swells the profits of the combine and is of no advantage to the public. In bridge construction and the building of the most expensive class of business and residence structures steel beams must be had whatever the cost, and it is this limited high-priced market which Mayor Hewitt's combine is determined to preserve. If beams and girders were reduced to reasonable rates they would supplant wood to a great extent in the building of city business and residence structures and make all the better class of such buildings fairly fire-proof. The excessive duty now levied on steel beams, angles, and girders ought to be reduced so that such manufactures may be imported from abroad when extortionate rates are demanded by the home monopolists and the combine be thus broken up. Considering the risks and difficulties attending the importation of beams the duties on these articles may be reduced largely without exposing home manufacturers to undue or ruinous competition. Hewitt's combine has raked in millions of illegitimate profit from its monopoly market and high-bounty rates and ought now to be exposed to a proper amount of foreign competition.

"Are you in earnest, Mr. Hankinson?" The lovely girl who asked this question of Marcellus Hankinson sat behind the centre table with her hands in her lap, and regarded the young man intently.

"In earnest, Irene?" he exclaimed, pale with emotion and chronic dyspepsia; "the whole happiness of my life is wrapped up in your answer to the question I have asked. If you will trust your future in my hands my life shall be devoted to the task of making you happy. It will be my sole aim to shield you from the rude blasts of all adversity, to smooth your pathway through the world, to interpose my right arm between you and every danger that threatens to disturb your peace, and——"

"If I listen to your suit," Mr. Hankinson, interrupted the young lady, casting her eyes with some timidity and confusion to the floor, "you may regret it some day. You would find me ignorant of the practical duties of housekeeping, and without——"

"Practical duties of housekeeping!" broke in the enthusiastic youth; "you will have no practical duties of that kind. As my wife you shall not be a drudge. You shall be the queen of my home. You consent, do you not, my dar——"

"Wait a moment, my dear Mr. Hankinson. I am afraid you would find me thoughtless and extravagant in a great many things."

"Extravagant! Irene, it will be the joy of my life to provide you with whatever may gratify your slightest whim. You can never make a request of me that I would not rejoice to anticipate and grant beforehand."

"And you would be willing to spend all your evenings at home?"

"My angel, I never would want to spend them anywhere else."

"You would never break my heart by joining a disreputable club or becoming a drinking man?"

"Hear me, Irene! I promise never to do either!"

"Let me see," said the young lady, meditatively; "I think that is all—O! You will agree to have the word 'obey' left out of my part of the marriage service, will you, Mr. Hankinson?"

"Obey! Ha! ha! Why, my own, certainly. I am even willing to promise to obey *you!*"

"Then, Marcellus," said the lovely girl, as she lifted a full-grown phonograph off her lap, locked it carefully in a drawer of the secretary that stood against the wall, turned up the gas, and beamed in a sweet yet business-like manner upon the terror-stricken young man, "I am yours!"

"LARD vs. Cottonseed Oil" is the title of an article in an exchange. It will deceive nobody, however. Every one knows there is no antagonism between the two. "Lard *et* Cottonseed Oil" is the correct phrase.

A RURAL correspondent of the Jacksonville (Fla.) *News-Herald* asks the editor of that paper if it would be proper to allow a young lady who has made a proposal of marriage to him, and whom he has accepted, to kiss him before they are married; and the hard-hearted wretch that edits the paper deliberately keeps the estimable young man in suspense by replying that the question is too important to be decided at once and must be taken under consideration.

A SOUTHERN exchange says that the President, while on his Southern trip, will stop for a day or more at a certain Ponce de Leon Hotel. This must be a mistake. With such a life companion as Mrs. Cleveland to cheer his declining years, what strange infatuation could impel him to rush off on a wild goose chase after a fountain of perpetual youth?

"BUT, GEORGE," said the young lady, "if you would state the case to papa as fully as you have to me I think he would consent to our union. He could help you, you know. With that patent clothes-rack of yours, the whole country for a field, and papa at your back——" "It's your papa at my back that I am afraid of, Laura," ejaculated George, moving uneasily in his chair.

CURRENT NOTES.

A good many dough heads are still found among the upper crust.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

A girl likes to have a warm armor 'round her when she goes sleighing.—*Boston Courier.*

Never ask a crust of a crusty man. Ask him for meat, for he'll give you a cold shoulder with pleasure.—*Boston Budget.*

"She" is the name of a rich gold mine in Africa. It will be a difficult matter for men miners to find the pockets in it.—*Boston Courier.*

By following the directions of the minister you get to Heaven, and by following the directions of the doctor you save time.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Examinations for entrance to the New York asylums are so strict that few residents of the Empire State know enough to go crazy.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

There is a girl in Omaha six feet six inches tall, and when her lover stands on his tiptoes and pleads for a kiss she stoops to concur.—*O'Neill (Neb.) Tribune.*

When you see a red-headed girl there is generally a white horse near, but you may often see a tramp when there is not a saw-horse within a mile.—*Lincoln Journal.*

Temperance apostle—Do you know, my young friend, that whisky is a terrible destroyer? Young man—Yes, sir, and so is water, much more so. Think of the flood!—*New York Sun.*

Boarder—"I don't know what's the matter with me, but I haven't been able to eat worth a cent since I came to this house." Landlady—"Were you a museum freak before you lost your appetite?"—*Lincoln Journal.*

A man fell dead while cleaning the snow off his sidewalk. It is supposed he suddenly discovered that he had got over the line and removed the snow from nearly six inches of his neighbor's side.—*Norristown Herald.*

A little boy of Stanford, Conn., who was badly affected with stammering, was asked by a clergyman how he would like to be a preacher. The little fellow replied: "I-w-w-w-would l-l-l-like the p-p-pounding and the h-h-hollering, b-b-but the s-s-peaking w-would b-b-b-b-bother me!"—*Ex.*

Mrs. Muggins—Sure, I'm that worried over my son. He's in New York a studyin' art, an' it's an awful time the poor boy has to keep out o' the clutches of Anthony Comstock. Mrs. Wuggins—It's safe enough my boy is. "He's not learnin' to paint picturs, then?" "No, indeed. He's burglaring in Chicago."—*Omaha World.*

Tramp (to citizen, who has donated a nickel for a night's lodging)—If you could give me one more nickel, sir, I can get a bed all to myself. Citizen—No, I can't do that, but here is a suggestion: You ask the gentleman you are to sleep with for an additional nickel. He ought to be willing to give it gladly.—*New York Sun.*

Wife (to husband, who has stumbled over a pair of her shoes)—Don't be so impatient, John. I never saw a man who has so little self-control over small things as you have!

Husband—Heavens, my dear, you don't call your shoes small things, do you?—*New York Sun.*

Mrs. Dusenberry—What nonsense those newspapers study out! Now here's a statement that widows are more likely to die than widowers. Mr. Dusenberry—That's all bosh, my dear. The fact is that a man generally dies before his widow. Mrs. Dusenberry—Is that really the case? How do you account for it? Mr. Dusenberry—I can't.—*Philadelphia Call.*

PERSONALS.

Browning is said to be the favorit English author of Germany's Crown Prince.

Joseph Chamberlain has a collection of orchids at his home in England worth $50,000.

Minister McLane is putting in his leisure moments at Paris preparing a volume of memoirs.

Senator Hampton, it is said, amuses himself during debates by making and throwing paper boomerangs.

The late Mrs. Emmons, the eccentric Washington woman who used to give cat-calls before her husband's club-house when she wanted him, is said by three physicians, who examined her brain and found three ulcers in it, to have been insane.

Congressman Tillman of South Carolina, although he fought throughout the late unpleasantness, enjoys the distinction of being the only untitled Southerner alive. He was a private to the end of the war, and will not allow even "Cap'n" before his name.

Mrs. James Spittle, née Smiley Pressley, is the youngest bride in the country. She is 11 years old and was married last week at Mathews, N. C., her mother giving consent on condition that the bridegroom would keep the girl in school five years.

Diana Schenck, colored, is the oldest woman in New Jersey. She was born in 1773 and has always lived in Princeton, her present home being on the site of Washington's headquarters. Diana remembers Washington and the Hessians, and says it always gave her joy to see a Hessian fly.

Petroleum V. Nasby, who is said to have made $1,500,000 by his humor, was earning but a few dollars a week when he began his famous letters. Josh Billings sold his "Essay on the Mule" for $1.50, and Artemus Ward before he tried fun was a newspaper reporter at $12 a week.

P. T. Barnum, since the Bridgeport fire, has received several hundred letters offering curiosities, among them a three-legged chicken, a cross-eyed dog, a woolly horse, a blue-eyed cat, a violin once owned by George Washington, and an Ohio man that has not been mentioned for the Presidency.

Miss Helen Taylor, the stepdaughter and companion of John Stuart Mill, is about to visit this country. Miss Taylor is well known in London as a woman of public spirit, a philanthropist, a reformer, and a member of the Metropolitan School Board. She is also a devoted friend of the Irish cause, for which she has stood up bravely, more than once, under trying circumstances.

Prof. Kirchoff of Halle, Germany, estimates that the language most spoken on the globe, for the last thousand years at least, is Chinese, for it is without doubt the only one which is talked by over 400,000,000 of the human race. The next language most in use, but at a great distance behind Chinese, is Hindustani, spoken by over 100,000,000. Then follows English (spoken by about 100,000,000), Russian (over 70,000,000), German (over 57,000,000), and Spanish (over 47,-000,000).

Congressman Martin of Texas, who denies that he ever blew out the gas, has had difficulty in remembering his house number at Washington. He finally tied a piece of red flannel to the door-knob. Some jocose Congressman who knew the meaning of the red signal removed Martin's landmark and placed it on the door-knob of a house inhabited by a staid and elderly maiden. She is now anxious to know what Mr. Martin meant by entering her house without ringing the bell.

Frank Stockton is thus described by a correspondent: Large dark eyes, smooth, dark hair, with few white lines, and a face patient rather than contented, is his portrait in repose. But just one word, and this portrait is out of repose and is the face of quite another man. The change is like a flash of light. The big, dark eyes, full of patient, weary expression, are luminous; the mouth, close and discouraged, expands into smiling curves, sweet and sympathetic; the whole soul is in the face, and from head to foot Frank Stockton is the genial, responsive man. It is like a brilliant burst of sunshine following a cloud, suddenly and unexpectedly, and therefore more delicious in surprise and beauty. Dark and quiet, Mr. Stockton is the last man on earth to suggest the humorous in speech or writing.

It Is an Era of "Reform."

Utica *Herald:* Carter Harrison will be one of the delegates at large from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention. The notorious Mike McDonald will be a delegate from the Third Congressional District. And the mugwumps clap their hands, exclaiming, "Let the good work go on."

SHERMAN'S FAIRY TALE.

In the renewed averments concerning the editor of THE TRIBUNE and his supposed hostility to the resumption of specie payments, Mr. John Sherman does not attempt to fix any date for the pretended interview in the Treasury Department at Washington. In the original accusation made in 1880 the date was variously fixed for "the fall of 1877" and "the spring of 1878." Mr. Medill was not, we believe, in Washington during the fall of 1877, while he was there during the spring of 1878, beginning in February and remaining during March. At any rate, he had but one interview with Secretary Sherman, which was in the spring of 1878. For years before that he had not met Mr. Sherman privately and did not meet him again until a few months ago, when the Senator was brought into THE TRIBUNE office by Senator Farwell of Illinois, and the gentleman from Ohio was then apparently overflowing with amiable intentions.

But the date is immaterial. At both periods THE TRIBUNE was a vigorous advocate of resumption. In never wavered in that policy. It did oppose the effort of Mr. John Sherman and some of his Wall street colleagues to bring about resumption *in gold alone*. THE TRIBUNE advocated the remonetization of silver for the purpose (among others) of bringing about resumption easily and naturally, without shock or derangement to the finances of the country, and without violence to the spirit of the contracts entered into between the Government and the people and between private citizens in their business relations. THE TRIBUNE over and over again declared that it was opposed to resumption *in dear gold alone*, while it advocated the remonetization of silver because it believed that this would be a most important aid in bringing about resumption.

The Resumption act, it should be noticed, was not put in the statute-books by Mr. John Sherman in his private study, but was an act of the Congress of the United States passed before Mr. Sherman became Secretary of the Treasury. It gave four years' notice of the purpose to resume, and THE TRIBUNE was among the newspapers of the country that advocated it faithfully and opposed strenuously the efforts to bring about its repeal.

As Mr. Sherman did not pass the act he could not repeal it, nor could he "nullify it" without rendering himself liable to impeachment and dismissal from office. It is not conceivable, therefore, that the editor of THE TRIBUNE appealed to Mr. Sherman to "nullify" a law that had been put upon the statute-books by the Congress of the United States. If he had wished to do so ever so much, Mr. Sherman could not have obstructed the operation of that law with safety to his official head or without involving the Administration of which he was a part in irretrievable ruin. The editor of THE TRIBUNE could never have made so preposterous a demand upon him as that which is now alleged.

If the venerable fiction which Mr. Sherman has again palmed off on an unsuspecting public were absolutely true, what bearing would it have now upon the relations of THE TRIBUNE to the Senator from Ohio? What reason would the editor of THE TRIBUNE have to cherish resentment against Mr. Sherman since the predictions of ruin and disaster which the former is said to have made were completely contradicted by the facts of the case? Since the banks were *not* all smashed and the editor of THE TRIBUNE was *not* ruined and every one of the gloomy prognostications which Mr. Sherman attributes to Mr. Medill came to nothing, why should the latter, even if he had indulged in these dismal forebodings, still cultivate private animosities against Mr. Sherman? One would think that Mr. Medill ought to be grateful to Sherman for persisting in the policy of resumption and conferring all the blessings upon the country that have flowed from its enforcement. Certainly the editor of THE TRIBUNE has had no reason to regret since 1879 that the resumption of specie payments was brought about through the patriotism of the American Congress, though we must confess to some lingering doubts as to whether Mr. John Sherman was alone responsible for the conception and execution of that policy. We had fancied that it was the direct act of the legislative department, and that the obligations imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury were of the most mandatory and imperative nature, so that he could not avoid them if he would. Still, if the story had been all true, in view of the results the editor of THE TRIBUNE would be a peculiar person if he now disliked John Sherman for the share he had in bringing about the resumption of specie payments.

We submit herewith, in accordance with our promise of yesterday, some extracts from THE TRIBUNE's editorials in the fall of 1877 and the spring of 1878 to show what its attitude was with reference to the Resumption act during all that period.

There was an extra session of Congress in the fall of 1877 at which the House of Representatives passed two bills: (1) to remonetize and provide for the free coinage of silver dollars; and (2) to repeal so much of the Resumption law as fixed Jan. 1, 1879, as the date of resumption. This last bill passed the House Nov. 23, and, as the most complete answer to the false suggestions of Mr. Sherman, we reproduce the editorial of THE TRIBUNE printed Nov. 25 (in "the fall of 1877"), showing clearly and definitly the persistent policy of THE TRIBUNE on that subject. Here is what THE TRIBUNE said in opposition to the passage of that bill—to repeal the date fixed by law for resumption:

THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Editorial printed Nov. 25, 1877: The vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of the bill to repeal so much of the Resumption act as directs the redemption of the greenbacks on demand in coin on and after Jan. 1, 1879, showed but a small majority in favor of the bill. The vote was: Yeas, 133; nays, 120, and 34 dodgers. This majority in the House, being small, would indicate that the bill will have no chance of passing in the Senate. This result may, however, be largely affected by circumstances as they occur within the next few months.

In the first place, Congress will remain in continuous session until next June. At that date there will still be six months intervening before the date of resumption. The probabilities of obtaining a supply of coin with which to resume will, by that time, be more definitly established; and for this reason many members who have no faith in the assurances of the Secretary of the Treasury [that he can safely resume in gold alone] were willing to postpone action for the present. But a great consideration governing many members on this subject was *the prospect of remonetizing silver and giving the country the benefit thereof in the way of resumption.* With the whole sum of silver on hand, coined or on deposit waiting to be coined, and all available to meet the coin obligations, whether of the Government or of the banks, *the difficulty of redeeming greenbacks will be obviated. Silver and greenbacks will be equivalent, and resumption will have taken place as a matter of course.* If the Silver bill shall be vetoed and the Government shall insist upon attempting to redeem in January, 1879, *in gold*, and force the country to adopt an exclusive gold currency, as demanded by the shylocks, then an appeal to the country at the election of Representatives next November may determine authoritatively both the question of *gold* resumption and silver remonetization.

The Resumption law, with silver flowing to the mints in quantities exceeding the coinage capacity of these establishments, is one thing; but the Resumption law, with silver demonetized and payments of all debts, public and private, *in dear gold*, is quite another thing.

So much for the attitude of THE TRIBUNE in the "fall of 1877." We might multiply quotations of this kind indefinitly, but they would all be to the same effect—namely: that THE TRIBUNE was opposed to resumption *in gold alone*, but advocated the remonetization of silver *for the purpose* of making resumption easy and certain. We have since had no reason to alter the views then expressed, but believe resumption was promoted and made easy by the remonetization of silver; indeed, we doubt if it could have been brought about without a panic, or at least without enormous distress among the people, if silver had not been remonetized.

Now as to the attitude of THE TRIBUNE in "the spring of 1878," the time when Mr. Medill was in Washington and paid a brief visit of ceremony and politeness to the Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880, when this old controversy was new, THE TRIBUNE printed the following letter from Mr. Medill to the gentleman who had been left in charge of the paper during the temporary absence of the chief editor in Washington "in the spring of 1878":

ARLINGTON HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1878.—*Mr. James W. Sheahan:* You may have noticed the questions propounded by certain members of the Senate and House by our correspondent here and their replies in regard to the effect of repealing the Resumption act on the circulation of silver. Senator Allison admits that the greenbacks would fall below the silver and drive the latter out of circulation. Gen. Ewing and some of the other Democratic members dodge the question thus far. Some of the answers, you will observe, are evasive and murky.

Editorialize the questions from the standpoint of the interrogatories as given in THE TRIBUNE of Friday.

If the Resumption act *is let alone* there will be a steady addition to the silver money of 50 millions a year and 50 millions of gold [the product of our mines], being an increase of 100 millions of solid, additional money, which will gradually enhance labor and prices and lower the excessive value of money. *All this will be lost to the country if the Resumption act is repealed.* It is believed here that greenbacks will be at par with gold before the 4th of July next if the act is not repealed, and this will liberate and throw 100 millions of coin into common circulation. We shall then have in full force and operation the French system of money—gold, silver, and paper all on a level, and plenty of them.

THE TRIBUNE must put a little stiffening into the Senate, or it may give way and pass the House repeal bill [of the Resumption act], and the President is reported to be so demoralized over the result of his silver veto that it is not certain he will stop its passage.

Just as soon as the 100 millions and the mints turn out a steady stream of two millions a week, half gold and half silver, times will begin to improve, business to prosper, and real estate to enhance. Yours truly. J. M.

We quote now from a number of editorials that appeared in THE TRIBUNE during January and February, 1878, while the Silver bill was passing through Congress. It was passed over the President's veto Feb. 28, 1878:

Jan. 1, 1878.—All the loss and suffering incident to an attempt to resume in a year from today *in gold alone*, and all the loss and suffering incident to the ultimate failure of this attempt and a new suspension, are to be precipitated upon the mercantile, agricultural, industrial, financial, and transportation interests of this country to pander to the greed of a set of men who must avow their purpose to extort more than their debtors owe them. The interests of the Government, the welfare of business, the prosperity of the farmers, the very life of the manufacturers, the soundness of financial institutions, the obligations of good faith between creditor and debtor, and finally *the single hope of resumption*—all depend upon the utilization of the silver resources that now lie idle, superfluous, and useless.

Jan. 5, 1878.—There is some tremendous, unsurmountable, and unnatural impediment to a restoration of prosperity. What is it? Not the effort to get back to a specie basis alone; *we are very nearly there when greenbacks are within two cents of gold*, and when gold notes that find their way from California are passed from hand to hand because men will not go out of their way to collect a few cents from a broker on a $10 bill. It was necessary to bear with the shrinkage incident to a return to specie values, but *that has practically been accomplished.* What is it, then, that keeps crushing the market? Is it not that the specie basis has been unnaturally and oppressively contracted? Is it not because the people of the country are told that they must do their business with a single instead of a double standard currency? Is it not because the silver resources of the country have been rendered unavailable for monetary purposes by the interposition of law? Is it not because there is a false measure and equivalent of value growing scarcer and harder to get from month to month? Is it not because people had contracted debts on the basis of one measure of values and are forced to pay them on the basis of another that has shrunken? Is it not because silver has been taken away and gold (unequal to the metallic money uses of the world) has thereby acquired an abnormally excessive value in its relation to all commodities? Is it not because this single gold standard is still growing dearer? This is the stumbling-block. This is why people must continue on the road to bankruptcy in spite of all their prudence, industry, enterprise, and economy. This is why the country is confronted with a market that is still falling, with all the disasters it implies. And this National catastrophe is drawn out in all its long and wide-reaching agony in order that a class of blood-sucking Eastern money-lenders and bondholders may exact more than they loaned, more than their debtors ever agreed to pay, and far more than they themselves ever expected to receive when they advanced the cheap money. Is it a wonder then that the mass of the people of the United States rise up in anger to demand that the great incubus be removed?

They insist upon the remonetization of silver because of the effects that will be produced by such action, and principally for reasons which may be thus stated:

1. It will at once arrest the decline of prices in all forms of property, which must continue so long as there is a legal threat of the general establishment of gold values a year hence with gold the exclusive metallic money.

2. *That it will be a resumption of specie payments of itself, without any extraordinary value being given to gold, as must be the case if gold be the only legal tender.*

3. *The resumption of specie payments through the agency of remonetized silver* will be in every sense a strict compliance with the debt obligation, public and private, because silver was as much a legal tender as gold at the time the debts were incurred.

4. *Because there can be no resumption of specie payments upon a gold basis; while with a silver coinage it will be possible, and will meet with no objection, legal or popular.*

Jan. 12, 1878.—*We have never heard any objections to the resumption of specie payments in gold or silver at the option of the Government;* the objection has been to the scheme of resuming in gold coin alone, arbitrarily enhanced in value by the demonetization of all other metallic money.

Jan. 30, 1878.—If the money class really desire to avert *the dangers of an indefinit postponement of resumption*, the abolition of the National banks, and an unlimited inflation of an irredeemable paper currency they will abandon their pig-headed resistance to the remonetization of the American silver dollar.

The movement for the remonetization of the silver dollar *is not in the interest of an indefinit postponement of resumption, but in the interest of easy and permanent specie payments.* It is not in the direction of an inflation and fluctuation of irredeemable currency, but calculated to render such inflation unnecessary and impracticable by providing hard money resources for the country. It is not allied in any manner or form to repudiation, but will provide the surest means of defeating every proposition and effort to repudiate in whole or in part. It needs no new party and no new alliances, since the best men and the most patriotic men in both the old parties favor and demand it. Its merits are too pronounced to be damaged by the financial lunacies or vagaries that seem to fasten themselves upon it. The most intelligent, honest, and determined hard-money men in the country are those who advocate the reëstablishment of the double standard, since *that is the only course which will restore prosperity and render resumption practicable.* But if the short-sighted class of bondholders and mortgageholders in their insatiate longing to get more than is due them shall succeed by whatever means in defeating the reëstablishment of silver money and the double standard, the foregone failure of an attempt to resume in gold alone may bring on a reaction which will not stop short of all the disasters they now picture as the result of silver remonetization.

Jan. 31, 1878.—Among those in Congress and out of it who support the restoration of the silver dollar and its remonetization are many persons who seek to identify that measure with two other propositions with which it has no substantial or theoretic connection. These schemes: (1) The repeal of the Resumption act; (2) the abolition of the National bank circulation. These persons endeavor to make these two measures parts of a general currency scheme of which the remonetization of silver is another. These three measures violently conflict; they are mutually distinctive and are wholly inconsistent. If silver be remonetized and the Resumption bill stands as it is, then the paper currency of the country will have the exact value of the silver dollars unless such dollars shall become more valuable than the gold dollars. Every dollar of silver coined, therefore, will be an addition to the amount of currency in circulation, and the whole volume of such currency may thus be increased at the rate of $50,-000,000 a year until the country shall have all that it can find use for. This will be a large and liberal inflation, but it will be a healthy, safe, and legitimate inflation—an inflation of substantial money having an abiding, intrinsic value.

How will the case be if silver be remonetized and the Resumption law be repealed? In that case the greenbacks, not being redeemable in any kind of coin, must fall as much below silver as they would be below gold if silver had not been restored. Silver can be had in comparative abundance and gold is scarce, and in the absence of silver coin is artificially dear. *One object in restoring silver is to furnish the country with a metallic money in such quantity as will render resumption practicable, which is not possible with gold alone.*

Feb. 2, 1878.—There is nothing in common between silver remonetization and greenback inflation. One is hard money and the other soft money. The movement in behalf of the one is designed and calculated to shut off the other. *The men who shall attempt after silver remonetization to urge an indefinit postponement of resumption, the flooding of the country with greenbacks, or the payment of the National debt in an irredeemable currency will find more opponents than ever before*—for the restoration of silver will deprive them of the only plausible excuse they have ever had for resisting the return to a hard money basis. . . . .

The restoration of the silver dollar *will enable the country to resume payments in real money on the original and historical basis of the Nation.* It will restore the "option" to pay in gold or silver which always and still ought to be the right and privilege of the Nation and the individual. The failure to restore the silver dollar will force an attempt at resumption without any such option.

but on a contracte... standard, on whic... got up a "corner."... be a foregone failu... at all, under a cha... which will be a pr...

March 1, 1878.—T... tive objects. One... metallic money i... *specie payments po*... stop a fall in the... owing to the rise i... vated by the effort... clusively to gold c...

March 2, 1878.—Th... has postponed furt... repeal the Resump... said, that the com... the workings of th... still another and m... ponement, and that... *of the Silver bill h*... *sumption act, but h*... *latter measure shall*... making the specie... debts, public and p...

VOICE O...

[THE TRIBUNE doe... nor those written on...

Commissioner of...

CHICAGO, Feb. 18... Please give me the... seph E. Johnston,... Government positio...

(1) Yes. (2) They...

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—... (1) Please state if a... preventing aliens fro... State. (2) If so, how... real estate?

Dakota N...

WATERTOWN, Dak... Tribune.]—In Mr. R... TRIBUNE Feb. 10 he... lives were lost durin... hundreds who escape... less, crippled human... the loss of both han... with an appeal to TH... table fund for Dakota... TRIBUNE will not sec... behalf. We are than... sympathy, but he i... lives being lost, there... those helpless beings... Dakota does not want... own noble-hearted pe... help any who may ne... there is no suffering... outside assistance is ...

Canadian-A...

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—... One need not despair... riotic spirit when so d... going on among us a... naturalization societi... existence during the... Commencing in the... deeply the West. It... ble a class as that mu... term "Britishers" s... tained as a body a po... and nonentity in this... sociation, captained b... Trumbull, led off; bu... for vigor and strict a... Canadian League is e... evening our next-door... to stay, get a little ou... through their effectiv... candidates for the pro... zenship, Judge Altgeld... all who attend for the... meeting in the Sherm... sible that this numbe... names are already in...

The Cannon-Bal...

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—... In this morning's issu... following question: "... moving one mile a mi... moving also one mile... direction. Would the... would the respective... of the minute?" and... ground precisely unde... cannon at the instant...

Finding a wide diffe... the position of the bal... minute, I venture to a... your explanation and... the opposing forces ex... the ball could not stir... the cannon, and cons... ried, with the cannon,... that the explosive fo... of the ball developed... train enough to carry... the cannon, there is no... journey to that distanc... the instant of firing th... tionary and the ba... same force as thoug... ground, landing just... point and two miles fr... one minute. If the sa... train's direction, would... momentum be impar... further distance than... one minute?

A ball that would go... ute from a stationary c... much greater force tha... cause the velocity i... atmospheric friction d... Hence the ball would l... moving on the train... Further explanation a... the correspondent, wou... columns of a newspape... for elsewhere if wanted...

A Tax-Dod...

CRAWFORDSVILLE, In... The State of Indiana v... cases was tried befor... Mr. Durham was indicte... Assessor personal prop... on hand, amounting to... submitted to the cour... statement of the facts,... defendant guilty in bot... guilty of a techincal vio... standing the claim a... property withheld consi... in the First National Ba... to be repaid to him in g... taxable. There were a... on the relation of Pr... cover the penalty provi... whole controversy on a... or not the property in c... taxation. Mr. Durham... cision of Judge Snyder... penalty assessed, amou... is the penalty for failure... sides which Mr. Durha... pay the taxes on the... years it has been omit... it the duty of the Audit... tax duplicate, after whic... lect it as other taxes. I... Durham an additional... $6,000, as he had this... years with 6 per cent int...

Editor Gregory Disc...

GARDEN CITY, Kas... Judge J. W. Gregory,... *Sentinel* of this city, wh... District Court Friday i... and who refused to give... the Judge of the District... of habeas corpus and w... plaint was made by J.... *Herald* of this city, whom... the betrayal of his ward...

Scarcely a Red-...

St. Paul *Globe:* If he... Sherman's name would... with the chilling effect... imagine the attempt to c... campaign with John S... head of the Republican... banners would be fringe... brass bands would have...

Still a Mo...

Pittsburg *Commercia*... Blaine's declination the... a sigh of relief. Perha... himself is not in the c... prove enough to demora...

One Man Who Wil...

Providence *Journal:*... be quite sure that if Mr.... not been with any ulteri... statesman from Ohio his...

This from th...

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronic*... little Phil Sheridan. He... in the Republican part... either Mr. Blaine or Mr. S...

Why Blaine...

Peoria *Transcript:* Th... student can reach but on... for the reason why Bla... heard from the Hon. Da...

The Odor of...

Providence *Journal:*... Conkling as the Republic... ident would have a good... than the olive branch abo...

At the Head o...

Brooklyn *Standard-Unio*... gret occasioned by Mr. B... all doubt, if any existed,... at the Republican table.

but on a contracted and still contracting single standard, on which the creditors have already got up a "corner." Such an effort will not only be a foregone failure, but it will be attempted, if at all, under a change of the original contract, which will be a precedent full of danger.

March 1, 1878—The Silver bill had two affirmative objects. One was to increase the volume of metallic money in the country, *and thus make specie payments possible;* and the second was to stop a fall in the value of labor and property, owing to the rise in the value of money aggravated by the effort to reduce metallic money exclusively to gold coin.

March 2, 1878—The Senate Finance Committee has postponed further consideration of the bill to repeal the Resumption act for the reason, it is said, that the committeemen desire to observe the workings of the new Silver bill. There is still another and more valid reason for the postponement, and that is the fact that *the passage of the Silver bill has not only clinched the Resumption act, but has antedated the time when the latter measure shall go into operation*—viz.: by making the specie dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private, without limitation.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Commissioner of Railroads, Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give me the present address of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and also state if he holds a Government position. CONSTANT READER.

(1) Yes. (2) They Are Not Materially Affected.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Please state if a law was passed, and when, preventing aliens from holding real estate in this State. (2) If so, how about aliens then holding real estate? M. B.

Dakota Needs No Assistance.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Mr. R. W. Sweet's letter to THE TRIBUNE Feb. 10 he states that more than 400 lives were lost during the late storm, and that hundreds who escaped with their lives are helpless, crippled human beings, who have suffered the loss of both hands and feet, and winds up with an appeal to THE TRIBUNE to start a charitable fund for Dakota's benefit. We hope THE TRIBUNE will not second Mr. S.'s efforts in our behalf. We are thankful to Mr. Sweet for his sympathy, but he is away off. Instead of 400 lives being lost, there were less than 175, and those helpless beings he writes of are scarce. Dakota does not want any charitable fund. Our own noble-hearted people are able and willing to help any who may need assistance. Practically there is no suffering in Dakota; certainly no outside assistance is needed. G. A. D.

Canadian-American League.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One need not despair or fear a diminution of patriotic spirit when so disinterested a movement is going on among us as that inaugurated by the naturalization societies which have come into existence during the last six or eight months. Commencing in the East, this wave is stirring deeply the West. It is anomalous that so eligible a class as that multiform one included in the term "Britishers" should have so long maintained as a body a position of political isolation and nonentity in this country. The British Association, organized by the veteran D. M. Trumbull, led off; but it is acknowledged that for vigor and strict application to business the Canadian League is entitled to the palm. This evening our next-door neighbors, who have come to stay, get a little out of this silent groove, and through their effective league will present 100 candidates for the proud honor of American citizenship, Judge Altgeld administering the oath to all who attend the purpose at the preliminary meeting in the Sherman House. It is quite possible that this number may be excelled, but 100 names are already in. A. B. C.

The Cannon-Ball and Moving Train.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's issue "Subscriber" asks the following question: "Suppose that on a train moving one mile a minute a cannon-ball was shot moving also one mile a minute in the opposite direction. Would the ball move, or how far would the respective bodies be apart at the end of the minute?" and you answer: "On the ground precisely under the spot occupied by the cannon at the instant of firing."

Finding a wide difference of opinion regarding the position of the ball at the expiration of one minute, I venture to ask for myself and others, your explanation and proof. On the theory that the opposing forces exactly neutralize each other, the ball could not stir an inch from its position in the cannon, and consequently it would be carried, with the cannon, one mile. Or, conceding that the explosive force overcomes the energy of the ball developed by the momentum of the train enough to carry the ball to the mouth of the cannon, there is no reason to limit the ball's journey to that distance. Another asserts that at the instant of firing the cannon is practically stationary and the ball is impelled with the same force as though the cannon were on the ground, landing just one mile from the firing point and two miles from the train at the end of one minute. If the same ball were shot in the train's direction, would the energy of the train's momentum be imparted to carry the ball a further distance than the train would move in one minute? BAYARD B. NICHOLS.

A ball that would go one mile in the first minute from a stationary cannon must start with a much greater force than the average speed, because the velocity is continually retarded by atmospheric friction during the time of flight. Hence the ball would leave the cannon that is moving on the train in a contrary direction. Further explanation and proof, as asked for by the correspondent, would be out of place in the columns of a newspaper, and should be sought for elsewhere if wanted.

A Tax-Dodger Mulcted

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The State of Indiana vs. W. H. Durham in two cases was tried before Judge Snyder yesterday. Mr. Durham was indicted for withholding from the Assessor personal property, consisting of money on hand, amounting to $130,000. The case was submitted to the court for trial on an agreed statement of the facts, and the court found the defendant guilty in both cases, holding him to be guilty of a technical violation of the law, notwithstanding the statute asserted by him, that the property withheld consisted of money on deposit in the First National Bank of this city, which was to be repaid to him in greenbacks, which are not taxable. There were also two civil suits brought on the relation of Prosecutor Anderson to recover the penalty provided in such cases. The whole controversy on all the cases was whether or not the property in controversy was subject to taxation. Mr. Durham acquiesced in the decision of Judge Snyder and promptly paid up the penalty assessed, amounting to $5,300. This $5,300 is the penalty for failure to list the property, besides which Mr. Durham will be compelled to pay the taxes on the money for the number of years it has been omitted. The statute makes it the duty of the Auditor to place this upon the tax duplicate, after which the Treasurer is to collect it as other taxes. It will probably cost Mr. Durham an additional sum of between $5,000 and $6,000, as he had this $130,000 on deposit for five years with 6 per cent interest on it for that time.

Letter Gregory Discharged from Custody.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Judge J. W. Gregory, proprietor of the *Daily Sentinel* of this city, who was bound over to the District Court Friday in $8,000 for criminal libel, and who refused to give bond, was taken before the Judge of the District Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus and was discharged. The complaint was made by J. P. Painter, editor of the *Herald* of this city, whom Gregory charged with the betrayal of his ward.

Scarcely a Red-Hot Campaign.

St. Paul *Globe:* If he were nominated, John Sherman's name would fall upon the country with the chilling effect of a polar wave. Just imagine the attempt to create enthusiasm in the campaign with John Sherman's name at the head of the Republican ticket. The Sherman banners would be fringed with icicles and the brass bands would have to play frozen music.

Still a Mortal Terror.

Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette:* Over Mr. Blaine's declination the Democracy has breathed a sigh of relief. Perhaps, though the Knight himself is not in the campaign his armor may prove enough to demoralize the enemy.

One Man Who Will Not Profit by It.

Providence *Journal:* Senator Sherman may be quite sure that if Mr. Blaine has retired it has not been with any ulterior purpose of making the statesman from Ohio his residuary legatee.

This from the Far South.

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle:* Keep your eye on little Phil Sheridan. He is the strongest man in the Republican party—much stronger than either Mr. Blaine or Mr. Sherman.

Why Blaine Withdrew.

Peoria *Transcript:* The intelligent political student can reach but one conclusion in seeking for the reason why Blaine withdrew. He had heard from the Hon. Dave Littler.

The Odor of the Leek.

Providence *Journal:* The name of Roscoe Conkling as the Republican candidate for President would have a good deal more of the leek than the olive branch about it.

At the Head of the Table.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union:* The universal request occasioned by Mr. Blaine's letter removes all doubt, if any existed, as to who MacGregor is at the Republican table.

TRIBUTE PAID TO MILTON.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR'S SERMON IN ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

An Interesting Part of the Ceremonies of the Unveiling of Mr. Childs' Memorial—Glowing Words of Praise for the Great Poet—Extolling the Example of His Noble and Christian Life in the Presence of a Distinguished Audience.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Archdeacon Farrar this morning, before a large and distinguished congregation, including the American Minister, many Judges, barristers, and peers—peers not only by title but in literature and art—and in connection with the unveiling of the Milton memorial window, already described in these dispatches, preached a special sermon from Lamentations iv., 7. The text was applied to Milton's purity, his whiteness of character, and the polish of his verse. The preacher began:

"It has been my desire during twelve years to surround this ancient and famous church with noble associations, to revive memories of those great men with which it had been connected, and thus to indicate the relation in which it stands to the history of England. To commemorate events of recent days the members of the House of Commons, whose church it is, have erected the window which recalls the tragic death of Lord Frederick Cavendish, and windows have been placed here to the memory of Lord Hatherly, the good Lord Chancellor; to Lord Farnborough, who spent his life in the service of Parliament; and in token of our gratitude for fifty years of almost unbroken prosperity under the reign of a beloved Queen. The Caxton window was given by the printers of London in memory of that great man who lies buried here, and citizens of America, in their large-handed generosity and care for the great traditions which are their heritage no less than ours, have presented us with that brilliant west window, which commemorates nothing less than the founding of the New World. And as we have these and other memorials we were yesterday reminded that this church may also claim its special interest in the mighty name of Milton, whose name is recorded in our marriage register, and who lies buried with his infant daughter and that beloved wife—"my late-espoused saint"—whose love flung one brief gleam of happiness over the poet's troubled later years. Once more we are indebted to an American citizen for the beautiful Milton window which was yesterday unveiled. The well-counseled munificence of Mr. Childs of Philadelphia, who has already enriched Stratford-on-Avon with a memorial of Shakspeare and Westminster Abbey with the window in memory of Herbert and Cowper, has now erected this additional memorial to the great Puritan poet. Myself the debtor to American friends for great kindness, I cannot but rejoice that the Church of St. Margaret's should furnish yet one more illustration of those bonds of common traditions, blood, language, and affection which unite England to the Great Republic of the West, and I am glad that the public spirit of the church wardens has assigned from henceforth use of our pews in this church to our friends and visitors from the other side of the Atlantic.

"There was something specially appropriate in the Milton window being the gift of an American, for the United States represents much that Milton most deeply loved—the commonwealth which, happily for it, in England, in America gloriously succeeded. The Puritanism which cruised in England inspired vigor and nobleness into our kin beyond the sea. 'Paradise Lost' was the one English poem which sons of the Pilgrim Fathers loved, until Longfellow inspired New England with a fresh sense of the sacredness of art and song. Some of Milton's honored friends were closely connected with America. Old Vane, who has been called one of the greatest and purest men who ever walked the earth, emigrated to New England in 1635 to be chosen its Governor in 1636. Milton, too, spoke of Roger Williams, the apostle of soul freedom and founder of Rhode Island; and that extraordinary man and most enlightened legislator, the venerable poet, Mr. Whittier, who has written the lines on yonder window, most justly says the New World honors him whose lofty plea for England's freedom made her own more pure, whose song, immortal as its theme, shall be their common freehold while both worlds endure."

"I propose this morning to speak to you about Milton, not, of course, in the political aspect of his life, and still less by way of criticising his poems, but as a man of noble personality, who, whatever may have been his other errors, set to the world an example of godly life which is supremely needed in the present day. Character, says Emerson, is higher than intellect, and a great writer has said of Milton that it may be doubted whether any man was altogether so great, taking into our view at once his manly virtue, his superhuman genius, his zeal for truth, for true patriotism, true freedom, his self-sacrifice in playing it, his contempt for personal power, his glory and exultation in his country. Were I to search the whole range of English history for a type of Christian nobleness who might inspire youths with the glory of a disciplined life and the magnanimity of a lofty character, I know no one in whom was better manifest the indefinable distinction, the lifelong self-restraint, the intense purpose, the grave self-respect, the lofty disdain for all which was sordid and ignoble which marks the sincerity of the sons of God."

Archdeacon Farrar then reviewed Milton's young life, referring to him as a student. He also spoke of him as "an athlete who would probably have defeated in every manly exercise a dozen of youths of the present day, who have nothing to be proud of save their ignorance and their vices—those dissipated loungers and oglers at refreshment bars who need perpetual glasses of ardent spirits to support their wasted energies." To Milton the sound body was the fair temple of a lovely soul. Passing to the part Milton took in the civil war, Archdeacon Farrar said:

"You may disapprove, you may honorably disapprove, of the part he took; remember only that on both sides in that great civil war of England were noble, righteous, and holy men, and that we, sitting in our armchairs, are hardly adequate to judge of the mighty issues of national life and death which were at stake in that tremendous strife."

Milton's travels in Europe were next followed, his prose writings briefly criticised, and his blindness at the age of 44 pathetically commented upon. Alluding to the Restoration, the preacher continued: "When Charles II. was restored and Milton was barely saved from imminent peril of death to be flung aside as a blind and fated outcast by a country which at once bowed down before him, that Restoration was a hideous reaction of servility against all freedom and of impurity against all righteousness. Amid that barbarous dissonance one sure lofty voice was drowned."

Archdeacon Farrar drew many rhetorical pictures of Milton in retirement, at his organ, at his poetic dictation—pen-pictures which all readers of Farrar's "Life of Christ" can well believe to be picturesque and lifelike.

Of "Samson Agonistes" the preacher remarked: "That great tragedy has been compared to a white marble statue from the hand of Phidias, yet, like the statue of 'The Dying Gladiator,' it throbs with a pathos too deep for utterance, it reveals to us under the agonies of the ignoble Samson the way of the poet himself struggled amid the storms of fate."

The sermon concluded with this peroration: "If there be anything excellent in the whole-hearted sincerity shown in a chaste and laborious life; if it be heroic to bow with unmurmuring submission to the sternest dispensations of Providence; if it be noble to maintain the undauntedness of an upright manhood and to render to thankless generations immortal services amid the roar of unscrupulous execration, then surely we all may learn lessons from Milton's life of intent labor, exalted arms and stainless chastity, of a fortitude which never weakened and a duty which never succumbed."

After the sermon a well-known hymn of Milton was sung, beginning, "Let us with a gladsome mind," etc.

Prospects of the New Manitoba Government.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Greenway Government will meet the House with a large majority March 1. Mr. Hamilton, Attorney-General in the late Ministry, has removed to St. Paul and resigned his seat in the Legislature. Dr. Wilson, the late Minister of Public Works, is also going to St. Paul. Both these vacancies will be filled with men who favor the new Government and will give them twenty-three supporters out of a total of thirty-five members.

A PARROT AND MONKEY TIME.

Lively Session of the Trade and Labor Assembly.

The Socialists and the conservatives, under the respective leaderships of T. J. Morgan and Mark L. Crawford, succeeded in turning the Trade and Labor Assembly into a bear garden yesterday afternoon. For a while a free fight was imminent, and the ultimate outcome of the row will probably be the disruption of the assembly. There was blood on the moon from the start, but the big fight was precipitated by the report of the Committee on Organization. P. H. McLogan, as Chairman of a special committee, reported against the admission of the delegates from the Central Labor Union. He said that the union was antagonistic to the Trades Assembly, that it was a political organization, and that its delegates were not entitled to admission. The Committee on Organization took opposit grounds, and the opposing factions girded up their loins for the inevitable contest. Crawford made a bitter attack upon the Central Labor Union and declared that the Trades Assembly had nothing in common with them. McLogan said the members of the Central Labor Union were nearly all Socialists and Anarchists, who desired to capture the Trades Assembly for political purposes. T. J. Morgan jumped upon McLogan with both feet; accused him of selling himself to the Democrats for $5 a day as an employé in the Election Commissioners' office.

"Here is the platform of the Central Labor Union," shouted Morgan above the growing confusion. "'The soil of all countries belongs to the whole people, and should not be subject to landlordism.' Vote against that, you Irishmen." A scene of wild confusion followed, but Morgan continued to read amid cheers and hisses.

"You are a sneaking, cowardly puppy," said Mrs. S. E. Ames, addressing herself to McLogan. "You make your living from the enemies of organized labor." She almost worked herself into a fit of hysterics to the deafening yells of the crowd.

McLogan shouted that the Central Labor Union had insulted the American flag, and was greeted with a storm of hisses and groans. "I hate Socialism," said Crawford. "It is opposed to the teachings of Christianity. Socialism will ruin the Trades Assembly. If we cannot dwell together in harmony we had better separate." [Cries of "Get out, then."]

Richard Powers of the Seamen's Union got the floor. He said: "I'll tell you, gentlemen, when men hiss and groan at the mention of the American flag it is time something was done. [Hisses and cheers.] A man who will do that is a traitor [yells] and should be treated as such. [Cheers and groans.] Such a man is not fit to sit in this body [cheers] and I won't sit with him."

Great excitement ensued for about five minutes, during which time delegates arose, yelled, hissed, stormed, waved hats, umbrellas, or whatever else was convenient. The Chairman in vain kept up an incessant rapping for order.

Powers continued and said that if the Central Labor Union was admitted the conservatives would withdraw.

The climax was reached when McLogan produced and read a circular written by August Spies, and issued by the Central Labor Union Sept. 6, 1885. This was a call for a celebration in honor of the "New Red Flag of the Metal-Workers' Association." The circular denounced the Trades Assembly in unmeasured terms, pointed out the weakness of trades-unionism, and extolled the virtues of Socialism. It closed with, "Fall into line under the red flag, Central Labor Union!" The reading of this was greeted with a prolonged yell. The question of admitting the Central Labor Union delegates was put and the Socialists won by a vote of 93 to 54. A split between the two factions seems inevitable.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Leonard B. Jameson.

Leonard B. Jameson, one of the best known of the master job printers of this city, died Friday last at his residence, No. 151 South Morgan street, after a lingering illness of nearly four years, occasioned by Bright's disease. Mr. Jameson was born in Irasburg, Vt., Oct. 18, 1827. In his boyhood he received a common-school education, and subsequently learned the typesetter's art in Morpelier, Vt. In 1850 he returned to Irasburg, Vt., and published the *Orleans County Gazette* for two years. In 1852 he opened a job printing office in Burlington, Vt., in connection with a fellow-craftsman named Stacey. This they ran until Dec. 23, 1855, when Mr. Jameson retired and sought a new field of labor in the West. He came to Chicago and worked for some time as a compositor on THE TRIBUNE. April 20, 1856, himself and B. F. Morse, another compositor, determined to go into business for themselves. They formed a partnership and established a job-office on La Salle street, between Lake and South Water. The business was a success from the start. The firm went through all the financial disturbances and the big fire, and always kept its credit unimpaired. A short time ago the partnership was dissolved, only to form a corporation known as the Jameson & Morse Company. Mr. Jameson was a conscientious, hard-working man, and generous and just employer, and enjoyed the respect of all who were intimately acquainted with him. He was a brother of ex-Judge John A. Jameson. He leaves a wife but no children. The funeral services will be held this morning at 11 o'clock, and the interment will be at Rosehill.

Burying a Beloved Employer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The funeral services of Col. W. J. Hill, proprietor of Hill's Central Hotel, occurred today. The crowd by some was estimated as high as 3,000, and was composed of all classes. The various societies of which the deceased was a member made a most imposing spectacle. Among the touching features was the rendition by the colored employés of the hotel of "Nearer my God to Thee." Col. Hill encouraged them specially to sing about their work. Such a demonstration as was witnessed today has rarely if ever been known in this State.

An Oshkosh Citizen Gone.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—John A. Paige, President and Treasurer of the Wolf River Boom Company and one of the oldest residents of the city, died this morning. He was a brother of Simon B. Paige, who committed suicide by shooting himself at Davenport a few years ago, after becoming involved in the affairs of Paige, Sexsmith & Co. of that city. Mr. Paige leaves a wife in good circumstances.

Lydia S. Knowles.

WHEATON, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Lydia S. Knowles, widow of the late Joseph W. Knowles, one of the earliest settlers of Du Page County, died today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Austin J. Ehle, in her 69th year. The funeral will be Tuesday afternoon.

William Smith.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—William Smith, Register of the United States Land Office in this city, died after a lingering illness of several months at 9 o'clock this morning.

Peppered with Shot by Negroes.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Last evening near Decatur Edward and George Chenowith, James Morrison, Arthur Morton, and Did Boone were on their way home in a farm wagon. They passed a lot of colored boys who had been out gunning. Words passed between the whites and blacks, and, as the wagon passed on, some of the negroes fired at the young countrymen. Ed Chenowith received a load of small shot in his head and Albert Morton was struck on the arms and hands. Morrison was peppered in the neck. None of the wounds will prove fatal. The negroes escaped.

He Was Off Chasing Con. Men.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A merchant of Hindsboro, Cornelius Hoffman, who has been missing since Monday last, returned home yesterday. He had been robbed by two confidence men in a train near Terre Haute. The sharpers jumped off and attempted to escape. Hoffman followed at their heels and, after a long chase, captured one of them and turned him over to the police of Terre Haute. Hoffman's family had been unable to obtain word of him, hence a report that he had been foully dealt with.

Measles Epidemic at Paris, Ill.

PARIS, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The local Board of Health yesterday reported to the State Board of Health the existence of an epidemic of measlas in this city and county. One death occurred yesterday—that of a middle-aged man. Some few cases have been reported where grown persons have taken the disease the second time. About 35 per cent of the city schools are out on account of the disease, but no deaths have occurred except in two or three cases where the ailment was complicated on account of exposure.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

NEW PRODUCTIONS IN THE THEATRES OF LONDON.

Unusual Activity Prevailing for the Lenten Season—The Crown Prince's Condition Causing Excitement in Berlin—Russia Said to Be Seeking to Secure the Neutrality of England—Other Notes and Gossip.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Feb. 19.—This Lent season seems less heavy upon the play-house treasuries than any past season. This is the verdict of experts after due inquiries. Lent peculiarly brings a season for trial matinées and an admeasurement of audiences for new pieces. During the last week four of these have been tried, but without success enough to demand detailed description. New pieces have also been the fashion for the evening, especially in curtain-raising. Last evening prospective father-in-law Toole allowed prospective son-in-law Justin H. McCarthy, M. P., to try on a new comedietta called "Red Rag," the slang for scarlet uniform. All the male characters were military men, and every female character had a heart beating to the air, "When I first put the uniform on." Said a critic in passing out: "The piece realized its name of 'Red Rag' and made John Bull furious after it was waved before him in matinées."

Miss Helen Barry is packing up her trunks for her New York engagement. She has made a great success. She has appeared in her usual répertoire, but made the best points in Tom Taylor's "Arkwright's Wife." Women went to study her tasteful millinery and men to study her graceful art.

Her success impresses several managers with the idea that a theatre here to be devoted to morning performances wholly would prove lucrative. The idea may be commended to A. M. Palmer, who, Madame Rumor says, is a backer of the present Princess Theatre.

Mary Anderson is bringing her season to a close. Her audiences are almost exclusively composed of provincial tourists, who usually flock to theatres like partridges to thickets. She is one of the wise actresses, who, having chosen one style, never vary it, and whose performances only take on change with thorough changes in plot and dialog.

Pantomime goes out at lententide, along with wreaths of holly and mistletoe, but already the Christmas bills of next winter are being made out—"Babes of the Wood" for Drury Lane, and for Covent Garden "Sleeping Beauty." While W. S. Gilbert is building a theatre for Mr. Hare, late of St. James Theatre, the latter and Mrs. John Wood are meditating a provincial tour with some two-part pieces.

There is not the slightest foundation for a rumor mentioned in some American papers that Gilbert and Sullivan are a "Betsy and I are out." Their union is as strong as ever, and a better piece than the "Mikado" is preparing to quaver and to joke on the Savoy stage.

The recent sad failure, pecuniarily and artistically, of Lydia Thompson at the Strand, and the insolvent appearance of ex-Manageress Conover in court after sinking in that dramatic quicksand, the Olympic Theatre, about £125,000, again bring to the fore discussion of the question, To women make good theatre directors? To which, however, Mrs. Saker, in Liverpool, and Mrs. Chart, in Brighton, give strong affirmatives.

Apropos of insolvency, it was erroneously cabled to New York that Col. J. H. Mapleson had been adjudicated a bankrupt. He has only been petitioned against and is hoping to pull through. The dresses, scenery, appointments, and library of music in parts and scores belonging to him were yesterday advertised to be soon sold at auction.

During the week will come some new productions. "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" will be unfolded at the Princess, with, perhaps, too indifferent a cast for so good a story. Willie Edouin and wife will at the Strand pick up the unravelings of Lydia Thompson, and at the Criterion Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore, fresh from Continental triumphs, will revive "David Garrick" and "Ada Ingot." Tomorrow evening realism will find a climax at the Standard in a melodrama called the "Lucky Shilling," which ends with a capture of burglars on the goods train consisting of a locomotive and six cars in sight of the audience on double tracks. It will thrill with criminal skill, detective ingenuity, and triumphant virtue or an apex of startling stage carpentry.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

His Condition Causing Grave Apprehension in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The official bulletin regarding the condition of the Crown Prince today says: "The wound in the throat presents a more favorable appearance, and is gradually closing. The cough is the same as yesterday. There is a little more expectoration. The patient's appetite is excellent." Other reports say that the cough is troublesome and that the expectoration is tinged with blood.

At midnight the Crown Prince was somewhat better. His cough is less troublesome. Although going on fairly, he does not show the average power of recuperation. It is denied that the doctors in attendance upon the Crown Prince are at variance regarding the nature of his malady. This question is not touched at the consultations. Dr. Mackenzie's daughter has arrived in San Remo. Her coming is held to indicate that the doctor will make a prolonged stay. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden have departed.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from San Remo says: "Though strict secrecy is observed, it appears clear that the condition of the Crown Prince is extremely serious. Much excitement prevails. Hourly bulletins are sent to Emperor William."

The *Daily News* correspondent at San Remo says: "The doctors are puzzled and anxious. Unless a favorable turn soon occurs new complications are likely to ensue."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia Said to Be Trying to Secure the Neutrality of England.

LONDON, Feb 19.—The *Post's* correspondent in St. Petersburg says Russia is trying to secure the neutrality of England, believing England holds the key to the situation with her navy.

The *Standard*, discussing the position in Europe, says: "With so many friends as she now has, why should Austria yield to Russian menaces. We imagine unofficial negotiations now in progress will make it quite clear if Russia will formally reopen the Bulgarian question."

A correspondent in San Remo says the blood-tinged expectoration is due to the tubes scratching the back of the trachea and causing inflammation, which it was most desirable to avoid. Several laryngoscopic examinations have been made since Friday, showing notable improvement. The swelling of the mucous membrane under the right vocal cord is sensibly diminished and the inflammation has decreased.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The *Temps* says that extreme activity prevails at all of the French arsenals, and that a fighting fleet is being fitted for active service. In a few days, it says, the state of the naval stores will be far better than at the beginning of the year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—The Porte has sent a note to Russia complaining that Austria fails to protect her Mohammedan subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina from persecution from the hands of the Greeks, and asking that those provinces be again placed under Turkish administration. It is reported Russia has consented to consider the matter with the Bulgarian question.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Another Week of Stagnation on the Foreign Bourses.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Discount rates have hardened since the reduction of the Bank of England minimum; there was a fair demand during the last week at 1⅝@1¾. The Stock Exchange loan rate to next account is 2⅛@2. Business on the Stock Exchange during the week continued stagnant, with no signs of coming activity. English railway securities were dull, owing to quiet trade and the falling off in traffic. Foreign securities were in disfavor, owing to the bad European outlook. American railroad securities were much depressed until toward the end of the week, when there were slight symptoms of a revival. The amount of floating stock here is so small that even a little buying soon affects quotations. The week's variations include the following:

Increases—Union Pacific, 1¾; Lake Shore, Baltimore & Ohio bonds of 1902, and Central Pacific, 1 each; Denver common, Louisville & Nashville, Norfolk & Western pfd, Ohio & Mississippi, and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, ½ each; New York, Ontario & Western, ⅝.

Decreases—Cincinnati & Washington thirds and Erie pfd, 2 each; Alabama Southern, ⅝.

Canadians were weak; Grand Trunk seconds declined 1½, and do firsts and thirds ¼, while do guaranteed advanced ¼. Cables were dull; Anglo-American declined ¼. Mining shares fairly active; Rio Tinto, Mason & Berry, and Tharsis advanced 1½ each.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Prices on the bourse were irregular, but taking the week as a whole there was a general fractional rise. Three per cent rentes rose 45c, Credit Foncier 4½f, and Suez Canal 4½f, while Panama Canal shares fell 24f. Copper-mining shares fluctuated during the week. Rio Tinto shares rose 7½f.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—On the boerse the last week business was restricted and there was a depressed tendency. Domestic stocks alone were in demand. The final quotations include: Prussian fours, 107; Deutsche Bank, 163.90; Austrian gold rente, 87.80; Hungarian gold rente, 77.90; Russian railways, 114.30; short exchange on London, 20.37½; long do, 20.30½; private discount, 1⅜.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—There were few dealings on the boerse during the week, and the tone was dull. Yesterday's closing prices include: Italian fives, 94.25; Russian fours, 76.75; Spanish fours, 67.10; Austrian credit, 215; short exchange on London, 20.39; private discount, 1½.

IN GENERAL.

London Opinions on the Liberal Victory in Edinburg.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Post*, while expressing regret at the result of the election in Edinburg, solaces itself with the fact that Mr. Buchanan is an anti-coercionist, not a Home-Ruler. It urges Unionists not to dwell upon a small reverse of fortune.

The *Chronicle* makes light of the Liberal victory in Edinburg, saying: "A moderate man has been reelected by moderate electors. But the result in Southwark is the price we have to pay for the luxury of keeping spouters out of Trafalgar Square."

The National Union of Conservative Associations will give a banquet at St. James' Hall April 11 in honor of Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Jury in Wilfrid Blunt's Case.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—With reference to the disagreement of the jury in the case of Wilfrid Blunt against Magistrate Byrne of Loughrea for false imprisonment, one of the jurymen said that eleven favored finding for Mr. Blunt on the issue that the meeting for addressing which he was imprisoned was not one that was likely to endanger the peace, and ten favored him on other issues. There were five Protestants and seven Catholics on the jury, and in politics eight were Parnellites and four Unionists.

The Bishop of Georgia's Sermon.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Bishop of Georgia presided at a grand service held in Père Hyacinthe's church today. Hyacinthe preached an eloquent sermon advocating the unity of Christendom and general disarmament. His listeners frequently applauded.

Death of Count Corti.

ROME, Feb. 19.—Count Corti, late Italian Ambassador at London, died today of gout affecting the heart.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

What Is Expected to Occupy the Attention of Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Senate will probably devote Monday and Tuesday of the coming week to the consideration of miscellaneous matters on its calendar, and Wednesday it will take up the undervaluation bill. It is Senator Allison's purpose to ask that the usual adjournment from Thursday to the following Monday be dispensed with this week, unless this measure shall have been passed by Thursday night, which is not likely. The executive calendars contain little to occupy the time of the Senate (except the nomination Consul-General Rathbone of Paris, whose confirmation is vigorously opposed); but the fisheries treaty, which is expected tomorrow, will perhaps give rise to some discussion during the week. It is the intention of some Senators to ask that the treaty be made public at once, and a majority is doubtless in favor of such a course; but, as the "precedents and traditions" of the Senate are against it, the result is doubtful. It has happened before this that, when both the Senate and the State Department were willing or desirous to have a matter of this kind made public, neither felt at liberty to take the initiative, and no way of accomplishing the publication was offered except to have the matter cabled from some country whose precedents were less embarrassing.

Unless the report of the Secretary of War upon the Bouteille battle-flag resolution should be transmitted to the House of Representatives tomorrow and the day consumed in political discussion the Speaker, after the introduction of bills for reference, will call committees for motions to suspend the rules. None of the committees has decided what measures it will submit for action under this call, but many of them will hold sessions tomorrow morning for that purpose. It is probable that the Ways and Means Committee will endeavor to obtain passage by the House of the Mills joint resolution providing for the investment of the surplus in the Treasury, and the Judiciary Committee will request action upon the Hoar resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to change the date of Inauguration-Day. If the Post-Office Committee be reached, it will present a resolution fixing a date for the further consideration of the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill, which is the regular order of business would not probably be again reached on the calendar during the present month. In the "consideration morning hours" the bill for the sale of the Black Bob Indian Reservation in Kansas is the unfinished business, and will occupy an hour. The Committee on Territories will call up one of the measures relating to the Territories, the most important of which upon the calendar is that providing for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. The sessions of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday (after consideration morning hour each day) have been assigned for public building bills, and the friends of this class of legislation are numerous enough to prevent any other business displacing the special, although an adjournment over Washington's Birthday is spoken of. Friday will be devoted to private bills, interrupted only by the report of the Committee on Manufactures upon the resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to institute an inquiry into the New York Sugar Trust, which may give rise to a brief debate.

KILLED BY OYSTER PIRATES.

One of the Police Fleet's Commanders Shot Down in a Battle.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—During an attempt to arrest an illegal dredger today the State oyster police schooner Folly, Capt. Clarke, was attacked by three vessels and considerable shooting was done on both sides. After the affray it was discovered that Capt. W. F. Whitehouse of the schooner Albert Nichols of Baltimore had been killed.

Brutal Murder in Anaconda, Mont.

ANACONDA, Mont., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—William Martin, a hotelkeeper in Anaconda, Friday had some words over a board bill with Patrick Reagan. The two were walking up the street, when Martin pulled his pistol and struck Reagan over the head. After knocking him down he shot and instantly killed him. Martin escaped to the mountains and is still at large. A hundred men are in pursuit. Fears are entertained that Martin will be lynched if overtaken. At the time of the shooting the officers were attending the hanging of Scott in Deer Lodge, fifty miles away.

Safe-Blowers in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Henry Augermann, a jeweler at No. 39 Genesee street, is $2,500 and a safe worse off than he was Saturday night. He put the most valuable part of his small stock in his safe that night when he closed. Thieves cut out a piece about a foot square from the safe. The contents of the latter were thus disclosed, and about $2,500 worth of jewelry, watches, etc., was taken. Visiting professionals are supposed to be the men who did the job.

A Pacific Coast Opinion.

Portland *Oregonian:* A year ago the *Oregonian* said that Sheridan was the man of all men for the Republican candidacy. His name would electrify the country.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Closing Out the West End Store.

TODAY
—WE WILL OFFER—
5,000 Yds. of RIBBONS.
ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES,
—AT—
15c Per Yard.

Gros Grain Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, Fancy Ribbons, Plain and Piquot Edge Ribbons,
ALL AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF 15 CENTS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

A COLD WAVE PREDICTED.

Colder Weather, Preceded by Light Rain or Snow, in Chicago Today.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—1 a. m.—Indications: For Illinois, colder weather, preceded by light rains or snow in the northeast portion, colder with a cold wave in the northern portion, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds diminishing in force.

For Lower Michigan, light rain or snow, followed by fair weather, colder with a cold wave in the northwest portion, fresh to brisk winds shifting to westerly.

For Upper Michigan, fair weather followed by light snow in the northern portion, colder with a cold wave, fresh to brisk westerly winds diminishing in force and becoming variable.

For Wisconsin, light snow followed by fair weather, colder fresh to brisk northwesterly winds diminishing in force.

For Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, colder generally fair weather, light to fresh variable winds generally northerly.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Height of barometer reduced.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rain fall for 24 hours.
New York	30

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE WESTERN FREIGHT ASSOCIATION.

The Proposition Received with Favor by the Southwestern Association—Prospect of a Continuation of the Rate War—A Uniform Classification Urged—Steps That Have Been Taken in That Direction—Discrimination Against Chicago—The Inter-State Commission.

The managers of the Southwestern Association roads look favorably on the proposition made by the Western and Northwestern Associations to unite all the Western freight associations, with the proviso, however, that the accounts of the various sections be kept separate. The plan is not a new one. It was suggested more than a year ago by President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island, who predicted that unless all the roads in the West, Northwest, and Southwest between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains were united into one association just such a war as is now in progress would result. Mr. Cable's plan, however, contemplated one general pool, with sub-pools for the various sections. This cannot be done because the Inter-State Commerce law prohibits pooling earnings and traffic, therefore a general traffic combination for the maintenance of uniform or equalized rates and the compilation of statistics only can be formed. Still it is claimed that even such a combination would greatly benefit the roads, and with regulations defining competition, territory, and providing penalties for violations of the agreement would prevent serious freight wars and cutting agreed rates.

Chairman Midgley of the Southwestern Railway Association appointed a committee consisting of General Managers H. B. Stone of the Burlington; C. H. Chappel, Alton; W. H. Newman, Missouri Pacific; C. M. Hayes, Wabash Western, to meet with him the committee of five appointed Friday by the Western and Northwestern roads. If the attendance of Mr. Newman of the Missouri Pacific, who has not been heard from, can be obtained the joint committees will meet in this city next Monday and commence the consideration of the new reorganization scheme. The committee has a tedious task before it, and it will require considerable time before a plan that will be satisfactory to all the lines in interest can be arranged. It is the determination of the leading roads not to submit to a new combination that does not embrace every railroad, large or small, west of the western termini of the Central Traffic Association. The "Soo" Line, St. Paul & Duluth, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and all other new lines in the Northwest and Lake Superior region will be required to join the Northwestern section of the proposed joint association, and the St. Louis & San Francisco, Fort Scott & Gulf, and other lines in the Southwest as far south as Memphis must join the Southwestern section. If the new association is formed it will probably be composed of six sections, embracing the six Western associations heretofore in existence this side of the Rocky Mountains—namely: The Colorado-Utah, the Southern Kansas, Pacific Coast, Southwestern, Western, and Northwestern.

As the Burlington and some other interests are opposed to a temporary agreement and refuse to restore rates until a permanent combination has been formed the indications are that the present low rates will continue for some time.

Need of a Uniform Classification.

Chairman Midgley has called a meeting of the joint Eastern and Western Classification Committees to be held in this city March 6 to resume the work of merging the Eastern and Western classifications into one joint classification that will apply on all business between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast. Most of the complaints about discrimination against cities and localities are claimed to be due to the difference in the classifications used by the roads in the various sections of the country. If only uniform classification was used there would be a much better chance for the equalization of through rates via the various gateways, and the Inter-State Commerce law could be better enforced. Chairman Midgley has lately received personal communications from Chairman Cooley of the Inter-State Commerce Commission urging the immediate adoption of one uniform classification for all the roads in the country, on the ground that the present system of using different classifications is calculated to prevent the enforcement of the law as regards discrimination, and greatly embarrasses the commission in its work. Owing to this request it is probable that the joint conference committees of Eastern and Western roads will make haste to consummate the proposed arrangement as speedily as possible, as there is danger that if the work is still longer delayed the Inter-State Commission will take steps to force the railroads to adopt a joint uniform classification.

Alleged Discrimination Against Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Chamber of Commerce today adopted resolutions to lay before the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the State Railroad Commissioner certain grievances growing out of an alleged discrimination on the part of the railroads against Milwaukee and in favor of Chicago, which it is claimed has been detrimental to the business interests of the city. In October last, the resolutions say, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Companies issued instructions to their agents throughout the Northwest to discontinue receiving bulk grain for shipment to this market unless billed to elevators, in order to effect the more expeditious unloading of cars, although no such restriction was placed on grain offered for shipment to Chicago. After submitting to their discrimination for a considerable time, the Board of Directors of the chamber earnestly appealed to the railway companies to remove the restrictions on account of their injurious effect upon the grain business of Milwaukee, or to make delivery of grain through the elevators without extra charge if immediately drawn out of the elevators. This request was made in view of the fact that the suspension of track delivery was solely for the benefit and convenience of the carriers, and that it was manifestly unjust to impose the extra expense upon the shippers. The railway companies refused to comply with the requests and the restrictions are still enforced against this market, although any plausible reason has long since ceased to exist. The railway companies have also refused to grant to shippers from Milwaukee such facilities for transferring grain for eastern shipment by cars as would place them on an equality with shippers from Chicago, although charging the same rates on transportation from nearly all points on their lines to Milwaukee as to Chicago, and also receiving additional compensation for the transportation from Milwaukee to Chicago of all property shipped eastward by their road from this market—all of which has resulted in serious damage to the city's business interests.

Excess Weights on Cattle Shipped to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—In August, 1876, an organization known as the Central Traffic Association was formed by all the trunk railroad lines, having for its object the adjustment of weights of live stock transported in cars. Some lines having large cars allowed shippers to fill them with stock at a minimum weight which was much less than the actual weight. There are three or four points where weights are corrected and the excess, charged up, which the shipper is obliged to pay before the buyer can obtain possession of the property. The office in East Buffalo is under the management of Joint-Agent J. H. Pake, who has prepared a statement of excess weights over minimums, with the amount of revenue derived therefrom, during the year 1887. The excess amounts to 23,715,960 pounds and the revenue to $39,738. The Lake Shore, Nickel-Plate, Grand Trunk, and Michigan Central are the roads represented.

Pittsburg's Coal Rates.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The committee of the Pittsburg Railroad Association that conferred with the shippers at Cleveland and with the Hocking Valley operators returned to the city this evening. They claim to have gained a big victory, the result of which will be the regaining of the lake trade that was lost and a recognition of the association by the buyers who last year tried to boycott its members. With the question settled as anticipated the Pittsburg association, as one member said today, will be independent of all other operators. Last year the Hocking Valley got a rate of 75 cents to the lakes, while the figures for Pittsburg were 90 cents, thus giving Hocking the advantage of 15 cents. It was virtually agreed yesterday that the freight rates should be the same from both districts. A committee of the Hocking Valley people then left for Chicago to appear at the meeting of railroad officials and ask that the two rates be made the same, so that the only question now to be settled is with the railroads. If this is done Pittsburg coal can be put into the lake markets 20 cents cheaper than last year as compared with Hocking Valley coal.

A PECULIAR CASE OF PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

—*Puck.*

Rumored Changes in Pennsylvania Officers.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A sensation was produced in railroad circles here by the appearance in this evening's *Telegram* of an article the import of which is of National interest. Its authenticity is emphasized and its import is that at the approaching annual election of the directors of the Pennsylvania system President Roberts is to be succeeded by A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia and Vice-President J. N. McCollough by James McCrea, the present General Manager, and he in turn by John F. Miller, the present General Superintendent of all the lines west of Pittsburg; he probably by Charles M. Watts, Division Superintendent of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg at Logansport, who is certainly going to Columbus in some capacity; he by Superintendent Mansfield of the Indianapolis & Vincennes; he by H. T. Miller, the present engineer of maintenance of way, with headquarters here; and he by his assistant, William S. Leeds. J. J. Turner will remain Division Superintendent of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg here, and W. F. Black Superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis at Louisville, save that their headquarters may be transferred to Indianapolis. Ralph Peters, Superintendent of the Little Miami, will have in addition the Cincinnati & Richmond. The new line is soon to be opened to Chicago.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—The dispatch from Richmond, Ind., to the effect that at the approaching annual election of directors of the Pennsylvania system there would be a general overhauling of officers is pronounced false in every particular by General-Manager James McCrea. He says there is absolutely no foundation for the story, and he cannot imagine how such a report originated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad denies that he intends to resign or that any such changes as spoken of are in contemplation.

Cost of the Northwestern Rate War.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—Some statistics were published today by the *Northwestern Railroader* in regard to the present Western and Northwestern rate war showing the loss to the companies involved. Over the whole territory involved the companies affected have lost in the two weeks in the neighborhood of $2,000,000—that is, they have sacrificed that amount from their earnings. The loss on freight in and out of Minneapolis and St. Paul alone has been $70,000 in thirteen days. The *Northwestern Railroader's* figures are exhaustive, showing the loss each day since the war began on each class of freight. Summing up, the paper says: "The companies are at present throwing away from $750,000, to $1,500,000 a week. And the worst has by no means come. Rates could not be restored under the Inter-State law for ten days if peace were made today. If the war were declared to be at an end today there would still be in the next ten days a certain loss of some $2,000,000. Altogether, let rates be restored as quickly as they may, the war will have cost the companies somewhere from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000.

A New Northwestern Line.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday of the Duluth, Twin Cities & Southwestern Railroad Company. The capital stock is $15,000,000. The incorporators of the new company are William H. Rhawn, Vice President of St. Paul & Duluth Railroad and President of the National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia; William H. Fisher, President of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, St. Paul; Benjamin Rowland, President of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia; James M. Earle, manufacturer of Philadelphia; John S. Brown, late Treasurer of the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; Philip S. Harris, Treasurer of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad; William Dawson, President of the Bank of Minnesota, St. Paul; James Smith Jr., General Solicitor of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company; Thomas C. Conrad, a banker of Philadelphia. This is the first public step taken by the St. Paul & Duluth Company toward the construction of its line from the Twin Cities to Omaha. Work will be begun on the line as soon as spring opens.

Proposed Central Missouri Extensions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The recent conference of the directors of the Central Missouri Railroad resulted in the settlement of several points which had been under advisement before. The officials of the road are not saying much for publication, but it may be said that the road will be built to Alton certainly, and eventually to St. Louis, thus giving two outlets to the East and an entrance into St. Louis. For purely through business, of course, the Alton Road will be the route used, while the road must depend largely on St. Louis for local business and must have an entrance.

The Northwestern's Nebraska Lines.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Chicago & Northwestern lines in Nebraska operated as the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, filed amended articles of incorporation yesterday in which the main line is located from Omaha northwest to Douglas, Wyo., and the different branches radiating over the State are located by numbers. Under the articles as amended the capital stock is fixed at $30,000,000, and the proviso is made for extending the different lines in Nebraska, Wyoming, and Dakota. The amended articles also change the location of the headquarters of the road from Fremont to Omaha.

Not Making Good Time.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The fast mail train over the Milwaukee Road has been late every day for some time past, and the post-office officials say that it is a matter of rare occurrence when the mail is on time. Wednesday it was ten minutes late, the day before it was twenty-five minutes, and Monday it was two and a half hours behind time. When the mail reaches the post-offices at 6 o'clock it necessitates a delay in the delivery until the next day. The railroad officials give varying causes for the delay each day.

Manitoba's Duluth Extension.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Contractors for building the new extension of the Minneapolis & Manitoba Road from Hinckley, where the road connects with the St. Paul & Duluth, to Duluth are here to let sub-contracts and make arrangements for the beginning of work. The extension is seventy miles long and will cost about $800,000. Work will begin as soon as practicable, and all the men possible will be put to work on the line, which will be completed by fall. This new line will carry the immense wheat traffic of the Manitoba Road to Duluth. Prominent men here say the Manitoba Road is also making arrangements to build another line from the Northwest to this city, building on a direct route from Crookston.

A Court Decision Misunderstood.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—The decision of Judge Jackson of the United States court yesterday in the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western case has been misapprehended. Jan. 28 an order was made directing the receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, Mr. Charles E. Henderson, to surrender the road to a purchasing committee representing the bondholders. The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Company filed a petition to set aside the order, and Judge Sage suspended the order until that petition could be heard. After a hearing yesterday the petition of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Company was dismissed and the order of Jan. 28 was directed to be carried out, with the provision that the receiver account to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Company for the rolling-stock owned by it at the time the road was leased to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western.

The Cincinnati, Cleveland & Sandusky Litigation.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—Yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Jackson, argument was heard in the case of the Cincinnati, Cleveland & Sandusky Railroad against the Indianapolis, Burlington & Western Railroad. The suit was brought to prevent the receiver of the Indianapolis, Burlington & Western Road from turning over the railroad property to the purchasers of that road west of Springfield, O. The road was sold in 1887, but the scheme of reorganization fell through. The cause of the Indianapolis, Burlington & Western won.

Items.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has decided to erect a large new passenger depot in Winona, Minn., next spring, to cost about $20,000. The material will be red brick, with white stone trimmings.

President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island has just returned from a trip of inspection over the new western extension of his road. The new lines already completed embrace about 800 miles. About 300 miles more are to be completed from the Colorado and Kansas State line to Colorado Springs, with branch lines to Denver and Pueblo. These lines are now being surveyed, but the work of construction will probably not be commenced until April or May. The company does not intend to add any new mileage for the present, after reaching Colorado Springs and Denver.

A few days ago some of the Western roads decided to quote lower rates on through traffic to and from the East between Chicago and Missouri River points than are made on traffic between Chicago and Missouri River points locally. The Rock Island, true to its pronounced principle not to tolerate rates that would discriminate against Chicago proper, has decided to apply the reduced basing rates to the local traffic between Chicago and Missouri River points as well as to the through traffic to and from Eastern points. The new rates are 27, 25, 17, 14½, and 13 cents, a reduction of one-half cent on first class, one cent on third class, and one cent on fourth class. It is to be hoped that the other Western roads will imitate the example of the Rock Island and stop their discrimination against Chicago.

The action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in upholding the practice of the trunk lines in charging five cents per 100 pounds more on traffic locally to Boston than is charged to New York or to Portland, Me., and also in charging higher rates to Boston locally than is charged through to Liverpool via Boston, further confirms the suspicion that the Commissioners consider themselves more the servants of the trunk lines than the public. Judge Cooley, Chairman of the commission, was formerly arbitrator for the trunk lines, and he seems to be still under the impression that he holds that position. So long as such decisions as the above are rendered by the commission it is not to be expected that the railroads will conform with the spirit and letter of the law. The public is gradually coming to the conclusion that no relief can be expected from the commission, and that in order to obtain relief from the oppression of the railroads direct appeal to the United States courts will have to be made.

The passenger committee of the Central Traffic Association held a meeting in this city yesterday and discussed the recent reduction in passenger rates between Kansas City and New York, via Chicago. The Chicago lines reduced the rate a few days ago to $27.50, Kansas City to New York, a reduction of $3. This was done to meet the cut rates made via St. Louis. An effort was made to induce the Chicago roads to advance the rate again, but they declined to do so on the ground that they could not charge more than is charged via St. Louis, as otherwise the business would all go that way. The trouble is caused by the Ohio & Mississippi, which makes a low differential rate from St. Louis to New York. Chairman Blanchard was instructed to take the matter up with the St. Louis east-bound lines and try to induce them to charge uniform rates on through business from Kansas City. As the Ohio & Mississippi is not on "speaking terms" just now with the Central Traffic Association, it is hardly possible that it will consent to advance its rates.

A DAY'S EVENTS IN MILWAUKEE.

Funeral of Archie Foster, Journalist and Actor—A Supposed Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The funeral of Archie Foster, the journalist and actor, took place this afternoon from Plymouth Church, which was crowded to the doors, while many persons were unable to gain admittance. The Press Club, Elks, and Royal Arcanum attended in a body. The Rev. Judson Titsworth paid a high tribute to the memory of the dead man.

A post-mortem examination was held today on the bodies of August Gardner and his wife, the old couple who were found dead in bed yesterday. Mr. Gardner's death was found to have resulted from heart-disease and Mrs. Gardner's from apoplexy. The son of the old couple, who was arrested on suspicion, was discharged this evening.

As Louis Keiffer, engineer in Liedersdorf's tobacco factory, was cleaning the boiler this morning he accidentally kicked a piece of board supporting the iron door, which in falling struck his 11-year-old son on the head, crushing his skull. The little fellow died in a patrol-wagon while being taken to a doctor's office.

A well-dressed woman, apparently 40 years of age, giving her name as Mrs. Trost and claiming to be from Manistee, Mich., registered at the Renk Hotel last night. She was assigned to a room on the third floor. As she was not seen about the door of her room was forced this afternoon. She had gone. She had evidently dropped from a window which was left open. Her hat and most of her clothes she left behind her. It is thought she drowned herself. She had been reading a Bible which she left open in the room. In it was written the name "Mrs. Trost, Muskegon, Mich."

A Shower-Bath on Sentiment.

Mr. Bothwell Kain (in an ecstasy of retrospection)—Do you remember, Marguerite, the morning, just ten years ago, on which we stood at the holy altar, and plighted the sweet troth that has carried us so peacefully and happily down the gentle slope of seasons, and—what in heaven's name are you staring at?

Mrs. Kain—I was just comparing you with this album picture, dear, and wondering if you ever will get over the habit of winking your right eye as you talk.—*Tid-Bits.*

Roses and Pansies.

Young lady (to florist)—I am particular that only the freshest roses are used. Will you see to it personally, please?

Florist—Yes, miss. To what address shall I send the bouquet?

Young lady—Just "Billy, Murderers' Row, Tombs."—*New York Sun.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla wins new victories over disease and becomes more popular every day.

MR. FROUDE ON AMERICA.

WEST INDIAN RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Respect Felt for American Power—No Desire on the Part of Uncle Sam for Annexation, but the Natives Feel that They Would Like to Come Under the Protecting Folds of the Stars and Stripes —The English Policy Condemned.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—[New York Tribune Correspondence.]—In "Oceana," the book which preceded "The English in the West Indies," Mr. Froude had something to say of the United States and the American people, and said it in a spirit of friendliness. In this present book he has less to do directly with the American continent, but his references to the Republic are numerous. The West Indies are near enough to the American continent to make American opinion a factor in their future. Mr. Froude seems to concern himself more about the matter than we ourselves do, and by no means in a spirit of hostility or resentment. To make his views clear it should be understood that he condemns the present English policy toward the West Indies. He does not believe in the capacity of the negro for self-government, and the question ever present to his mind is: Since the English will not and the blacks cannot govern, what is to become of those islands? He knows as well as anybody that America does not want them, yet America is forever coming up in connection with the problems that are pressing for solution. Before he started he had begun to consider some of them:

I learned that a party had risen there at last which was actually in favor of a union with America and I wished to find an answer to a question which I had long asked myself to no purpose. My old friend, Mr. Motley, was once speaking to me of the probable accession of Canada to the American Republic. I asked him if he was sure that Canada would like it. "Like it?" he replied. "Would I like the house of Baring to take me into partnership?"

Mr. Froude thought it as great a thing to be a partner in the British Empire as to be a State under the Stars and Stripes, and he asks in passing what Canada would gain:

Was it that Great Britain did not take the colonies into partnership at all? Was it that while in the United States the blood circulated freely from the heart to the extremities, so that "if one member suffered all the body suffered with it," our colonies were simply (as they used to be called) "plantations," offshoots from the old stock set down as circumstances had dictated in various parts of the globe, but virtually detached and left to grow or to wither according to their own inherent strength?

In England it is a surprise to hear that there is a public opinion in some of the West Indies in favor of union with America. Mr. Froude does not say that this opinion is general or strong. It may not be the opinion of many people, but it exists. Coupled with it is the conviction that, whatever might be the feeling in the islands, American feeling is against annexation. He mentions Sir Graham Briggs, "perhaps the most distinguished representative of the old Barbadian families." The sugar question in Barbadoes, as in other islands, is vital. The people are sore and angry because England would not agree to the proposed sugar treaty with the United States; a treaty which, they think, would have saved a perishing industry, one on which the prosperity, almost the existence, of Barbadoes and other islands depends. Says Mr. Froude:

Sir Graham had called upon me at Government House, and had spoken fully and freely about the offered American sugar treaty. As a severe sufferer, he was naturally irritated at the rejection of it; and in the mood in which I found him I should think it possible that if the Americans would hold their hands out with an offer of admission into the Union he and a good many other gentlemen would meet them half way. He did not say so. I conjecture only from natural probabilities, and from what I should feel myself if I were in their position. Happily, the temptation cannot fall in their way. An American official laconically summed up the situation to me: "As satellites, sir, as much as you please; but as part of the primary—no, sir."

He meets at St. Lucia, or rather on board ship in the harbor, a "clever young American" who agrees with the American official:

He had been much in the West Indies and seemed to know them well. He said that all the whites in the islands wished at the bottom of their hearts to be taken into the Union, but the Union Government was too wise to meddle with them. The trade would fall to America of itself. The responsibility and trouble might remain where it was.

In Jamaica, the same story. The authority whom Mr. Froude here quotes is a Jamaica gentleman "of some consequence," a sugar planter with an estate worth not long ago over $300,000, which does not now pay the expense of cultivation and cannot be sold:

In this gentleman, too, I found to my sorrow that there was the same longing for admission to the American Union which I had left behind me at the Antilles. In spite of soldiers and naval station the old country was still looked upon as a stepmother, and of genuine loyalty there was, according to him, little or nothing. If the West Indies were ever to become prosperous again it could only be when they were annexed to the United States.

This gentleman, however, admitted that, for the present at least, annexation was impossible. Not on account of objection by the British Government, which is supposed to care nothing what Jamaica does, nor wholly on account of American objections to annexation, "but because in the existing state of feeling such a change could not be carried out without civil war. In Jamaica, at least, the blacks and mulattoes would resist." And he tells us why they would resist. There are 700,000 of them against 15,000 whites. They have every year everything more and more their own way; in a short time they expect to have the island to themselves, and England will not interfere:

They might collect arms; they might do what they pleased, and no English officer dared to use rough measures with them; while, if they belonged to the Union, the whites would recover authority one way or another. The Americans were ready with their rifles on occasions of disorder. The blacks therefore preferred the liberty which they had and the prospects to which they looked forward, and they and the mulattoes also would fight, and fight desperately, before they would allow themselves to be made American citizens.

Pregnant testimony indeed to the reputation which America has acquired, not in the West Indies only, but the world over. We stand a good deal of mild nonsense, but when the occasion comes Americans are "ready with their rifles." Other authorities, Mr. Walker, for one, who is Colonial Secretary, told him that the feeling for annexation to America was, if it existed at all among the Jamaican whites, confined to a few persons. The island has no other business than sugar. The fruit trade with the United States was growing, American capitalists had come in and were experimenting on various industries. So perhaps the number of whites in favor of annexation may grow.

There are more reasons than a desire for a sugar treaty leading the West Indians to look toward the Western Continent. More than once Mr. Froude refers in telling terms to the idea of American sovereignty in these waters which has got possession of the West Indian mind. At St. Lucia he finds the fortress, once very strong, now in ruins; "but, I suppose, will be repaired and re-armed unless we are to trust to the Yankees, who are supposed to have established a Pax Dei in these waters and permit no aggressive action there either by us or against us." On returning to St. Lucia he finds the British squadron outside, the harbor covered with boats full of bluejackets, big ships that could have eaten up Rodney's fleet:

Yet somehow they produce small effect on the imagination of the colonists. The impression is that they are meant more for show than for serious use. Alas! The Stars and Stripes on a Yankee trader have more to say in the West Indies than the white ensign of a fleet of British ironclads.

Not less striking is Mr. Froude's picture of the state of things in San Domingo. He admires a Yankee clipper schooner lying in Jacmel harbor—"precisely like the schooner which Tom Cringle commanded before the dry-dock martinets had improved her into ugliness." Whereupon he moralizes as usual:

Englishmen move about in Jacmel as if they were ashamed of themselves among their dusky lords and masters. I observed the Yankee skipper paddling himself off in a canoe, with his broad straw hat and his cigar in his mouth, looking as if all the world belonged to him, and as if all the world, and the Hayti blacks in particular, were aware of the fact. The Yankee, whether we like it or not, is the acknowledged sovereign in these waters.

So in the harbor of Havana, to which Mr. Froude made a flying trip:

Flags of all countries were blowing out at stern or from masthead; among them, of course, the Stars and Stripes flying jauntily on some splendid schooner which stood there like a cock upon a dunghill, that might be his own if he chose to crow for it.

Our refusal to have anything to say to Cuba Mr. Froude thinks sound policy:

The Americans looked at the island which lay so temptingly near them, but they were wise in their generation. They reflected that to introduce into an Anglo-Saxon Republic so insoluble an element as a million Spanish Roman Catholics, alien in blood and creed, with half a million blacks to swell the dusky flood which runs too full among them already, would be to invite an indigestion of serious consequence.

And again:

America may not find it to her interest to annex these islands, but since she ordered the French out of Mexico, and the French obeyed, she is universally felt on that side of the Atlantic to be the supreme arbiter of all their fates.

The Hayti negroes, it appears, like to think of themselves as good friends with France. They say: "Hayti a Republic, France a Republic." They have a French Bishop and French priests and a French currency. Mr. Froude heard "that the better part of the Haytians would welcome back the French dominion if they were not afraid that the Yankees would disapprove." So that even where we are not loved we seem to be respected or perhaps feared. His guide persisted in taking him to see as the most interesting object in the island an American windmill pump, which had been just erected to supply Jacmel with fresh water. There is, however, one thing more interesting to us, if not to Mr. Froude, even than an American windmill. There is a saying in Hayti that the white man has no rights which the blacks are bound to respect. It is enough to make Judge Taney writhe in his grave. Never did the irony of events take a more singular turn.

Personalities as well as politics have a place in Mr. Froude's pages. Nothing is too slight to escape his notice. The clever young American who is quoted above is described as ardent, confident, self-asserting, but not disagreeably either one or the other. Then follows a characteristic comment:

It was rather a pleasure to hear a man speak in these flabby, uncertain days as if he were sure of anything, and I had to notice again, as I had often noticed before, how well informed casual American travelers are on public affairs.

The Consul was "a conspicuous figure" at the breakfasts and dinners given to Mr. Froude. He was "a swift, peremptory man, who knew his own mind, at any rate. Between his 'Yes, sir,' and his 'No, sir!' you were at no loss for his meaning.,' And the Consul told him a capital story of a "nigger" officer at Hayti:

He had inquired why they let so fine an island run to waste. Why did they not cultivate it? The dusky soldier laid his hand upon his breast and waved his hand. "Ah," he said, "that might do for English or Germans; we of the Latin race have higher things to occupy us."

No wonder the Haytians think themselves like the French.

And with that good story I must end my quotations. I have given by no means all the passages in which Mr. Froude touches on things American, but samples only, and fair samples. They are the more interesting because the historian takes what are called Tory views of many questions. Perhaps the views he takes of America and Americans are Tory. He admires the energy, the organized force, and many other things for which the United States seems remarkable to Europe; admires, perhaps, more than all else the wise conservatism of a Constitution under which democracy is all-powerful, yet is not permitted to do things in a hurry.

G. W. S.

A RICH INDIAN AGENT.

He Accumulates a Fortune in a Few Years and Becomes a Target for Charges.

Washington Special to New York *World:* In regard to the recent attempts at vindication on the part of Indian Agent McGillicuddy, Dr. T. A. Bland, Secretary of the National Indian Defense Association, says: "A Black Hills correspondent of the Omaha *Republican* says that ex-Indian Agent McGillicuddy owns and occupies one of the most elegant residences in Rapid City, Dak., that he dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand, that he is a large stockholder in and Vice-President of the Black Hills National Bank, and in every way one of the most prominent magnates of the city. So those who know that nine years ago, when he was appointed agent at Pine Ride, Dak., McGillicuddy was a poor man, this statement is full of significance. His salary as agent was $2,200 a year. He served seven years. All he could honestly get out of his office was $15,400. Out of this he had to support himself and family.

"How did he get so rich? Chief Red-Cloud and his people charged that he robbed them of at least half of their rations and annuities. McGillicuddy's immediate successor as agent, Capt. Bell, U. S. A., reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1886 that McGillicuddy had been drawing rations and annuities for 2,600 Indians more than there were at that agency. The Indian Office estimated this 'steal,' or whatever one chooses to call it, at $157,000 a year, and on this and other grounds the Indian Office suspended his accounts for very large sums. Second Controller of the Treasury Butler told me last fall that McGillicuddy was before the Treasury as a defaulter in a very large sum. I asked if it would reach a million, and he replied: 'I don't think I ought to give the exact figures, but the total is very large.'

"A few weeks later the announcement was sent out to the press that McGillicuddy had been vindicated from the charges made by the Indians, by Inspectors Pollock and Pearsons, Capt. Bell, Dr. Bland, and others, as his accounts had been pronounced correct by the Second Controller. I was ill at the time, but later I called on Second Controller Butler and asked if he was willing to tell me how McGillicuddy got his accounts with the Government adjusted. He did not seem disposed to make any statement. I then asked how did he explain the charge made by Capt. Bell that he had been drawing rations, etc., for 2,600 Indians who had no existence except on his rolls.

"Mr. Butler rang a bell and Chief Clerk Terrell appeared. 'Mr. Terrell, Dr. Bland asks for an explanation,' said Mr. Butler, stating the point. Mr. Terrell seemed quite embarrassed, but recovering his composure, said: 'That is a property account, and as such went to the Second Auditor.' 'Then this office has nothing to do with it, but simply to accept the statement of the Auditor?' said I. 'Yes, it was a question for the Auditor to decide.' I did not ask further questions, but I think Terrell suspected that he had failed to deceive me; that I know as he does that while it is the duty of the Second Auditor of the Treasury to audit all accounts of Indian agents, yet the Second Controller has full power to review and to suspend any item he finds not satisfactorily explained.

"I desire to say on behalf of Controller Butler that I am convinced that he knows very little about the case. Terrell is the real Controller, so far as Indian matters are concerned, and during the ten years I have been interested in Indian affairs I have not known of a case where a dishonest agent has had much trouble in getting his accounts settled, nor an honest agent who failed to find in Terrell an unrelenting foe."

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State yesterday issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

The American Cork Lock Company of Chicago; capital, $1,000,000; incorporators, W. A. Caswell, Thomas Mason, N. K. Goodrich, and E. R. Page.

The Walker Smoke-Preventer Company of Chicago; capital, $150,000; incorporators, Willard H. Ives, Frank S. Ogden, and Howard C. Schillinger.

The Zarley Dimension & Rubble Stone Company of Joliet; capital, $40,000; incorporators, J. C. Zarley, Edward Baker, John H. Lawlor, and W. H. Zarley.

The Chenoa Coal Company of Chenoa, McLean County; capital, $20,000; incorporators, Edwin M. Pike, O. D. Senborn, C. F. Churchill, Rosco C. Jordan, and others.

The Cairo Mining & Manufacturing Company of Cairo; capital, $50,000; incorporators, John Clancy, Henry Wells, and Charles O. Patier.

The Grape Creek Coöperative Stove of Grape Creek, Vermilion County; capital, $2,000; incorporators, John Gray, John Shaw, and J. H. Morrison.

A certificate was filed recording the increase of the capital stock of the Hillsboro Coal Company to $20,000; also a certificate recording the increase of the capital stock of the Gross Printing Press Company of Chicago from $150,000 to $200,000.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court yesterday decided the following cases:

William Sunderland vs. Andrew W. Martin; affirmed.

James K. Wilson vs. Belle Wilson; affirmed.

Lafayette Dumbold vs. Benjamin Rowley; affirmed.

Andrew J. Montgomery vs. Andrew Wasein; affirmed.

James A. Bruce vs. Mason J. Osgood; rehearing denied.

August Schmidt vs. Samuel M. Archer; rehearing denied.

Loose in an Art Gallery.

Countryman (in art store)—I s'pose a paintin' like that runs right smart inter money?

Dealer—Yes, that picture is worth $800.

Countryman—Gosh! It must be hand-painted. —*Tid-Bits.*

"Acquire Honesty; Seek Humility; Practice economy; love fidelity," and use Pearline.

ISSUE OF

$5,000,000

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.

FIVE PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

The undersigned have secured control of the recent issue of Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

These bonds are issued at the rate of $15,000 per mile for single track constructed and $5,000 additional per mile for equipment, the Company having the right to issue $7,500 additional per mile for double track.

The Bonds are Coupon Bonds for $1,000, convertible into Registered Certificates in amounts of $5,000 or multiples thereof; the principal matures in 1934, the Company having reserved the right of redemption at 105 per cent and accrued interest on and after July 4, 1894; the interest is payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

According to the last annual report the net earnings of the company for the year ending March 31 1887, were....$4,814,240.15

Interest on bonded debt and all other fixed charges....$1,795,350.52

Copies of the Deed of Trust securing these Bonds may be had on application to either of the undersigned.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ANY PART OF THE ABOVE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK UNTIL THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT NOON. NO PROPOSAL BELOW 105 PER CENT AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL HOWEVER BE CONSIDERED. PAYMENT FOR BONDS AWARDED MAY BE MADE AT ANY TIME BEFORE MARCH 15, 1888. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY OR ALL PROPOSALS IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., } New York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Chicago National Bank,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Feb. 14, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,657,287.19
U. S. Bonds for circulation	50,000.00
Other Bonds	402,500.00
Cash	1,229,374.38
Due from Banks	489,646.79
Checks for Clearings	167,380.09
Due from U. S. Treasurer	35,250.00
Total	$5,031,438.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus Fund	250,000.00
Undivided Profits	57,222.36
Bank Notes outstanding	45,000.00
Unpaid Dividends	60.00
Individual Deposits	3,844,246.88
Due Banks	334,909.21
Total	$5,031,438.45

This bank solicits accounts of individuals, firms, banks, and other corporations, and will give careful attention to any business it may undertake. Correspondence or a personal interview with a view to business relations respectfully invited.

J. R. WALSH, President.
HENRY H. NASH, Cashier.
WM. COX, Assistant Cashier.

$1,000,000

Cook County 4% Bonds

FOR SALE BY

The First National Bank of Chicago.

Bonds due in from 1 to 20 years, in denominations of $500 and $100.

Price 100½ to 104½, according to maturity.

These bonds will be ready for delivery March 1st. Subscriptions for large or small amounts will be received by said Bank at any time prior to date of delivery.

Lincoln, Neb., 5-20 year	5s
Lincoln, Neb.	6s
Toledo, O.	4s
Vernon Co., Wis.	5s
Council Bluffs, Ia.	6s
Victor, Ill.	6s

Also a full line of Local Securities.

S. A. KEAN & CO.'S BANK
CHICAGO SUCC'RS PRESTON KEAN & CO.
100 Washington-st.

D. M. ERSKINE, JR., & CO.,
REAL ESTATE & LOANS,
166 LA SALLE-ST.

GWYNNE & DAY,
Established 1854. No. 38 Wall-st., New York,
Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc. For Cash or on Margin.

KNOTT & LEWIS,
LOANS,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States for the last two Saturdays were:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.
New York	$101,246,017	$92,685,532
Boston	12,160,836	14,164,053
Chicago	8,551,657	8,452,395
Philadelphia	9,864,115	8,108,769
St. Louis	2,853,419	3,013,312
Baltimore	2,024,026	1,598,587
New Orleans	1,389,416	1,937,948

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, par; Boston, 12½@17c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

The bank clearings in this city were nearly the same last week as the preceding week, but were $3,700,000 greater than for the corresponding week of 1887. There was no material change in the condition of business, which is pronounced good by the large dealers. Collections are in the main easy.

The weekly statement of the New York associated banks again shows a decrease in the surplus reserve. It is rather large, but the change is what usually happens at this time of the year. It is probable that the bulk of the decrease in the specie item is due to a flow to the United States Treasury. The condition of the loan item indicates no new requirements of any consequence for business or speculation. The following are the details of the statement:

Loans	$366,277,400	Decrease	$28,000
Specie	79,844,400	Decrease	3,132,600
Legal-tenders	33,821,200	Increase	152,200
Deposits	384,908,900	Decrease	3,098,000
Circulation	7,661,200	Increase	67,800
Reserve	113,665,600	Decrease	2,979,400
Reserve required	96,227,225	Decrease	974,500
Surplus reserve	17,488,375	Decrease	2,704,900

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closed Feb. 18	Closed Feb. 17
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	800	31⅜	31	31⅛	31⅜
Atlantic & Pac	200	10	10	10	10⅛
Canadian Pacific	125	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	59⅛
Canada Southern	650	54	53⅞	53⅞	54
Central Pac	600	31¼	31	31¼	31¼
C. & O.	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
C., B. & Q.	385	128¾	128½	128¾	128¾
C., C., C. & I.	100	53	53	53	[illegible]
Con. Gas	425	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
Col. Coal & Iron	400	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Col. & Hock. Coal	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	6,900	131⅛	131	131	131¼
Del. & Hud	835	110⅛	110	110⅛	110⅛
Erie	3,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Do pfd	100	62	62	62	[illegible]
Do seconds	15,000	99	98	98	[illegible]
E. T. & Ga.	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	[illegible]
Ft. W. & Denver	300	42	42	42	[illegible]
I., B. & W.	100	12	12	12	[illegible]
Jersey Central	2,941	80¾	80	80	[illegible]
Kingston & Pem	100	31	31	31	[illegible]
K. & Texas	200	16⅝	16¼	16¼	[illegible]
Lake Shore	1,200	92¼	92¼	92¼	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash	1,000	60¼	60¼	60¼	[illegible]
Manhat. Con	485	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	3,000	85⅞	85¼	85	[illegible]
Northwestern	5,800	109	109	108⅝	[illegible]
Nor. Pac. pfd	200	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	[illegible]
Nor. & W. pfd	600	45⅝	45	45	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	850	38	37⅝	37⅝	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	[illegible]
N. Y. Sus. & W.	20	9¼	9¼	9¼	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	[illegible]
Oregon Impr'vem't	200	53¾	53¾	53¾	[illegible]
O. Trans. Co	115	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	[illegible]
Ont. & Western	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co	100	93	93	93	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	400	36⅛	36⅛	36	[illegible]
P. P. C. Co	100	142	142	142	[illegible]
P., D. & E.	210	18¾	18⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	57,070	67⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & W. P. T.	1,535	22⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	1,600	64	64	63	[illegible]
St. Paul	14,200	77¼	77¼	76⅞	[illegible]
St. P. & Dul	125	55	55	55	[illegible]
St. P. & Omaha	400	39	38¾	38¾	[illegible]
Do pfd	5	107½	107½	107½	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	100	111	111	111	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F.	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	[illegible]
Do pfd	410	72	71¾	72	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	1,125	26	25⅞	26	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal	200	32	32	32	[illegible]
Union Pacific	15,900	57¾	57	57	[illegible]
W. & L. E.	100	54	54	54	[illegible]
Western Union	3,960	78⅜	78¾	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	[illegible]
American	106	United States	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	125⅝	M. K. & T. gen 5s	[illegible]
U. S. 4s coup	125⅝	Mutual Union 6s	[illegible]
U. S. 4½s reg	106¼	N. J. C. int. cert	[illegible]
U. S. 4½s coup	107⅜	Northern Pacific 1sts	[illegible]
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Northern Pacific 2ds	[illegible]
Louisiana stamped 4s	91½	Northwestern con	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	100½	Northwestern deb. 5s	[illegible]
Tenn. new set 6s	100	Oregon & Trans. 6s	[illegible]
Tenn. new set 5s	90	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	[illegible]
Tenn. new set 3s	69¼	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	[illegible]
Canada Southern 2ds	93½	St. Paul consols	[illegible]
Canada Pacific 1sts	113	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	[illegible]
Denver & Rio G. 1sts	120	Tex. P. L. G. tr. rcts	[illegible]
Denver & Rio G. 4s	78	Tex. P. R. G. tr. rcts	[illegible]
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	71	Union Pacific 1sts	[illegible]
Erie 2ds	97½	West Shore	[illegible]
M. K. & T. gen 6s	70		

Bond transactions Saturday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000 U S 4s reg	125½@125⅝	5000 M U T 6s	[illegible]
14500 A&T H 1st	112½	4000 MK&T gen 5s	[illegible]
5000 A & P inc	26½	14000 MK&T gn 6s	[illegible]
1000 Am D & I 5s	105	1000 Mo P 1s cn	[illegible]
2000 B Ele 1st	105½	1000 M Elev 2d	[illegible]
3000 B H T & W 5s	100½	17000 NYLE&W nw 2cn	[illegible]
15000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s	92¾@92⅞	3000 N Y C 1st cp	[illegible]
15000 C B & Q 7s	131¼	1000 NY Elv 1st	[illegible]
75000 C&O cur	20½@20¾	77000 N Y C & St L 4s	[illegible]
2000 C&O pur mon fd	105¼	54000 NJC g m 5s	[illegible]
5000 CO&S W mtg	104	6000 N J C conv	[illegible]
2000 C & E Ill cn	117¼	1000 N Pa 1st cp	[illegible]
10000 C & A 1st	113½	8000 Ogn Imp 1st	[illegible]
1000 C C C & I g m	108½	15000 ORy&N 5s	[illegible]
2000 C&Ind Coal 1st	99	1000 P of Mo 1st	[illegible]
5000 C C & I 6s	111⅝	11000 P & W 1st	[illegible]
10000 CR&B of Ga gd5s	101	10000 R W & O cn	[illegible]
5000 CRI&P 5s cp	107	5000 R&WP-Tm tr 6s	[illegible]
4000 D & R G 4s	78	13000 St L & S F g m 6s	[illegible]
5000 D&RG-W 1st astd	65¼	1000 S L & S F g m 6s	[illegible]
3000 D&H reg '91	108¼	5000 SLA & T 1st	[illegible]
5000 Ft W & D 1s	80½	6000 S L A & T 2d	[illegible]
2000 E T cn gld5s	99	1000 Shen V gm Trust	[illegible]
1000 GC&SF gd6s	97⅝	52000 TolAA&N M 1st	[illegible]
13000 G C&SF 1st	121	1000 T P Rio Trst	[illegible]
1000 G BW & St P inc	31	11000 T Pa cn 6s Tr	[illegible]
2000 Harlem 1st cop	131¾	1000 T Pac in l g trst	[illegible]
9000 Harlem 1st reg	130⅛@130¼	43000 W S gtd 4s	[illegible]
1000 IB&W 1st trst	87	3000 WS gtd 4s rg	[illegible]
5000 Long Dock 7s	114	10 Amn Ex	[illegible]
1000 L S 1s coup	126	73 U S Ex	[illegible]
2000 L S 2d cp	125	110 Cent Nat B	[illegible]
2000 L&N tr 6s	109	5 Shoe & L Bank	[illegible]
6000 M&SP1s—La C D	115		
1000 M&SP1s-W&M D	101⅞		
23000 Met El 1st	112¾@113¼		

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Money on call ruled easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, [illegible]. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 484¼ for sixty-day bills and 485½ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 134,673 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 7,0[illegible]; Erie, 2,900; Lake Shore, 3,600; Missouri Pacific, [illegible]; Northwestern, 5,960; New Jersey Central, 3,541; Reading, 57,420; St. Paul, 14,300; Union Pacific, 17,035; Western Union, 4,050.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,190	98⅞	99⅛	98¾	[illegible]
Union Pacific	2,435	57⅛	57⅜	57	[illegible]
Mexican Central	400	14⅜	14½	14⅜	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific	100	10⅛	10	10	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	275	58¾	58¾	58½	[illegible]
Fort Scott	50	81¼	81¼	81¼	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	214	128¾	129	128¾	[illegible]
Wis. Cen	250	18	18¼	18	[illegible]
do pfd	150	37½	37½	37½	[illegible]
Sandusky	50	18½	18½	18½	[illegible]

Bond transactions and quotations:

4000 Atch call	93	1000 Ft Scott 7s	115¼
1000 C B & Q 4s	91	3000 St. Joe 6s	[illegible]
10000 Birm 5s	93	15000 St P & Dub 6s	115[illegible]
5000 C K & W inc	46	10000 O S L 6s	100½@[illegible]
10000 Wis Cen. inc	45		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—The market closed dull but steady. Pennsylvania, 54¼@54½; Reading, 33⅜@33 7-16; Lehigh Valley, 56@56½; Reading generals, 111¼@112.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Consols closed at 102 5-16 for money and 102⅜ for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 37⅜; do seconds, 7½; Canadian Pacific, 59⅝; Erie, 28; Erie seconds, 101½; Illinois Central, 120¼; Mexican ordinary, 47[illegible]; St. Paul common, 78⅝; New York Central, 110[illegible]; Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 34¾.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 97½c for the account.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 12,920,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Mining shares were dull: Amador, $1.65; Bodie, $2.25; Brunswick, $1.55; Deadwood, $2.00; Eureka, $11.87; Hale & Norcross, $0.2[illegible]; Mexican, $4.75; Ontario, $27.00; Pronstite, $2.10; Standard, $2.95; Sutro Tunnel, 15c; Sierra Nevada, $4.7[illegible]; Savage, 7.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.50; Calumet & Hecla, $248.0[illegible]; Franklin, $16.75; Huron, $5.37½; Osceola, $25.87½; Quincy, $71.50; Tamarack, $170.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Closing quotations: Alta, $2.10; Bulwer, 85c; Best & Belcher, $5.37½; Bodie Consolidated, $2.30; Chollar, $5.62½; Consolidated California & Virginia, $15.37½; Crown Point, $6.75; Eureka Consolidated, $12.00; Gould & Curry, $4.85; Hale & Norcross, $9.75; Mexican, $5.75; Navajo, $1.65; Ophir, $9.87½; Potosi, $5.50; Savage, $5.62½; Sierra Nevada, $5.00; Union Consolidated, $4.50; Utah, $1.95; Yellow Jacket, $9.00; Nevada Queen, $[illegible]; Belle Isle, 65c; North Belle Isle, $7.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were fairly active Saturday and stronger, though they fell back some from the higher figures that were reached early in the day. The prevailing tone was pretty much dictated by Hutchinson, who bought all over the floor extensively enough to scare in the minor shorts, with little reference to the news from outside.

The reported sales of provisions were limited to [illegible] tcs lard at $7.75 and 505 tcs sweet-pickled hams on private terms. It was, however, understood that there was a good demand for cash stuff and at a little better prices than had been previously obtainable.

In flour the sales were 875 brls and 200 sacks, all on private terms. The inquiry was only local and the market steady.

Spring wheat in store sold at 77⅛c for fresh receipts of No. 2. Free on board sold at 79@79½c for No. 2 hard, 70@76½c for No. 3, and 77@78c for hard do, with 62@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales, 28 cars. Winter wheat free on board sold to the extent of 5 cars at 81½c for No. 2 red, 78@80c for No. 3 red, and 77c for No. 3 white, with No. 2 red in store nominal at 80½c.

Corn in store and to go there sold at 47¼@48c for No. 3 yellow, 48¾@49c for No. 2, and 46¾@47c for No. 3, the difference between Nos. 2 and 3 widening because of the small receipts of the better grade. Free on board sold at 46c for ears, 48c for No. 3 white, 50c for No. 2 yellow, 47¾@48½c for No. 3 yellow, 47@47½c for No. 3, and 46@47c for No. 4. On track sold at 48c for No. 3 yellow, 47½c for No. 3, and 46c for No. 4. Total 225 cars and 15,000 bu.

Oats to go to store sold at 30¾@30½c for No. 2 mixed. Free on board sold at 34½c for barley oats, 33@34c for No. 2 white, 31¾@32½c for No. 3 white, 30½@31½c for No. 2 mixed, and 29¾@30½c for No. 3 mixed. On track sold at 30¾@31¼c for No. 2 mixed, and 31¾@32c for No. 3 white. Total, 143 cars.

Rye sold on track at 61½@61¾c for No. 2, with reported sales of only 3 cars. In store No. 2 was salable at 61c.

Barley sold free on board at 64@68c for No. 4 and 68@74c for No. 3. On track sold at 69@71c for No. 3. Total, 27 cars. No. 2 in store, including bay brewing, was nominal at 76@77c.

Flaxseed sold at $1.45 for No. 1 on track and to go to store at $1.42@1.43 for rejected. Total, 6 cars.

Timothy seed sold by sample at $1.90@2.49 for poor to high grade, with country prime quoted at $2.47@2.48. Total sales, 752 bags. Millet-seed sold at [illegible] 65c for about prime, and clover was easy at $8.[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	15,443	15,209	20,952	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	21,367	20,225	15,427	[illegible]
Corn, bu	119,638	58,090	104,663	[illegible]
Oats, bu	114,207	102,812	78,732	[illegible]
Rye, bu	5,051	1,149	5,102	....
Barley, bu	23,663	45,607	35,389	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	252,125	354,855	330,105	344,[illegible]
Flaxseed, bu	5,056	14,069	2,710	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	33,700	53,720	118,949	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	253,930	400,220	1,899,[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned meats, cases	....	....	2,775	[illegible]
Dressed beef, lbs	58,030	6,500	1,970,[illegible]	2,341,[illegible]
Beef, tcs	....	....	60	[illegible]
Beef, brls	....	....	96	[illegible]
Pork, brls	....	....	1,567	[illegible]
Lard, brls	177,690	128,020	1,004,120	705,[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	114,975	80,980	150,[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	185,074	169,612	300,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	998	83	209	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	23,188	19,949	7,071	7,519
Cattle, No.	6,924	7,746	4,190	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	2,636	2,762	910	771
Hides, lbs	223,495	151,908	439,150	518,[illegible]
Wool, lbs	320	30,[illegible]	84,034	[illegible]
Coal, tons	13,307	18,392	2,683	[illegible]
Lumber, M	1,607	1,270	2,704	[illegible]
Shingles, M	160	93	207	....
Salt, brls	1,428	5,133	3,142	7,[illegible]

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Friday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	4	2	7	[illegible]
Spring wheat	5	22	4	[illegible]
Corn	1	186	34	[illegible]
Oats	50	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	3	....	....	[illegible]
Barley	....	30	9	[illegible]
Total	63	295	44	[illegible]

Inspected out: 505 bu wheat, 63,331 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats, 2,101 bu rye, and 8,135 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 40 cars wheat, 305 cars corn, 130 cars oats, and [illegible] hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
Cash	$13.80	$13.80 @14.05	[illegible]
March	13.80	13.85 @14.05	[illegible]
May	14.02½	14.05 @14.25	[illegible]

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

February	$7.70	$7.67½@7.77½	[illegible]
March	7.70	7.70 @7.80	[illegible]
May	7.90	7.87½@7.95	[illegible]

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

February	$7.30	$7.35 @ 7.37½	$7.35
March	7.32½	7.37½@ 7.40	7.37½
May	7.47½	7.52½@ 7.57½	7.55

WHEAT.

February	75¾	75¾@	76⅛	76⅛
March	75¾	75¾@	76⅛	76⅛
May	80⅝	80⅝@	81⅛	81

CORN.

February	47	47⅛@	47¼	47¼
March	47	47⅛@	47¼	47¼
May	51⅛	50⅞@	51¼	51⅛

OATS.

February	27¼	27¼@	27⅛	27⅛
May	31⅛	31⅛@	31⅛	31⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 73¾	$ 73⅞	$ 80¼
No. 2 corn	34	34⅛	39¼
No. 2 oats	23	23⅝	28⅝
Mess pork	14.55	14.55	14.70
Lard	7.07½	7.07½	7.20

The following are the returns of live stock in the United States in January of the three years named:

	1888.	1887.	1880.
Milch cows	14,856,414	14,522,083	12,027,000
Other cattle	34,378,363	33,511,750	21,231,000
Sheep	43,544,755	44,759,314	35,258,000
Swine	44,346,525	40,765,900	34,034,100
Horses	13,172,936	12,496,764	....

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 18.	Feb. 17.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 18.	Feb. 17.
Western.				
Chicago	21,367	19,346	15,427	12,676
Milwaukee	35,785	23,075	525	1,050
St. Louis	3,000	8,000	1,600	7,000
Toledo	1,917	7,086	3,000	2,485
Detroit	5,630	2,946	......	......
Kansas City	500	1,500	......	3,000
Minneapolis	125,400	67,260	21,000	60,480
Duluth	1,039	6,414	1,008	......
Peoria	......	2,000	......	500
Total	194,698	137,627	42,050	63,191
Eastern.				
New York	2,200	1,100	16,000	23,836
Philadelphia	2,802	3,542	3,794	4,825
Baltimore	3,352	1,054	......	12,000
Total	8,354	5,696	19,794	40,661
Grand total	203,052	143,323	61,844	103,852
Same days 1887	145,000	194,500	105,500	450,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Supplies are accumulating and the feeling is depressed, with indications of continued weakness. Most of the creamery is faulty in quality, and best Western made is held at 24@26c. Dairies and rolls met with moderate sale. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 27@28c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 24@26c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 14@17c; fancy dairies, 22@24c; fair to good do, 17@21c; common and packing stock, 12½@13½c; roll butter, 16@17½c; grease, 7@8c.

CHEESE—The high prices ruling in Young Americas, due to a scarcity, is producing a firmer feeling in cheddars. The order trade was fair, and all full creams of fall make were considered good property. Low grades and skims were in light request. Quotations: Choice full cream cheddars, 10¾@11c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11¼@12c; Young America, 12½@13c; low grades, 5@9c; skims, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9@10c; hard skimmed, 2@4c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

EGGS—The receipts were only moderate, but the market exhibited further weakness. Fresh laid were quoted at 20c per doz, and ice-house stock at 16@18c.

GAME—The demand for rabbits has largely fallen off and the market is dull. Quotations: Mallard ducks, $4.00@4.50 per doz; teal do, $2.50@2.75; plover, $1.25; jack-snipe, $1.50@2.25; rabbits, 75@$1.00; jack-rabbits, $3.50@4.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Warehouses still contain some apples which are rather common, and such are dull at $2.00@2.50 per brl, while the choicest offerings are firm. To bring outside quotations, however, they must be carefully packed, uniform in size, and all sound. Quotations: Bright Florida oranges, $4.00@5.00 per box; Messina lemons, $3.00@3.25 per do; bell and bugle cherry cranberries, $9.00@9.25 per brl; bell and bugle do, $8.25@10.00; apples, $2.75@3.50 per do in car-loads for good to choice fruit.

HAY—The offerings were again large, and a dull week closed in a like manner owing to indifference on the part of buyers. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.50; 35 cars upland prairie at $7.50@11.25. Receipts, 405 tons; shipments, 172 tons.

HIDES—Some dealers claim that the market is dull though the aggregate of sales is large. Unchanged quotations are as follows: Green hides, 5@5½c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 6½c; light do, 6¾c; partly cured, ½c less; No. 2 G. S., 4¾c; green salted bull, 3¼@3½c; green salted calf, 8@8½c; dry flint 11@13c; deacons, each, 25@35c; dry salted, 8@9c per lb. All branded hides are discounted 15 per cent from the price of No. 1.

POTATOES—Stocks were not large, but under warmer weather the feeling was a trifle easy. Quotations on track were: Choice Burbank or white star, 85@90c per bu; beauty of Hebron, 85@90c; early rose, 85@90c; imported Scotch varieties, 85@95c. Small lots from store sell at an advance.

POULTRY—Was quiet though about steady. Little was taken by local buyers, but under a moderate call from shippers the receipts were about all taken. There was a light trade in live turkeys at 8@9c. Quotations: Choice dressed hen-turkeys, 11@11½c per lb; common to good do, mixed, 8@10½c; dressed chickens, 8½@9½c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; full-feathered live geese, $5.50@6.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Former prices ruled, and a moderate sale was reported. Cucumbers were dull and lower at $3.00 per doz.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Trade was fair and prices unchanged. The stocks in local warehouses have been materially reduced in the last fortnight.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 13	7,990	38	14,361	4,718
Tuesday, Feb. 14	4,312	590	20,329	5,230
Wednesday, Feb. 15	8,575	193	27,190	3,668
Thursday, Feb. 16	10,015	130	20,999	4,378
Friday, Feb. 17	6,924	110	23,188	2,636
Saturday, Feb. 18	2,200	....	8,600	2,000
Total last week	40,617	1,061	114,667	22,623
Total previous week	42,617	577	95,224	28,120
Same week 1887	42,328	390	105,364	24,340
Shipments.				
Monday, Feb. 13	2,173	....	4,830	961
Tuesday, Feb. 14	1,651	....	7,485	624
Wednesday, Feb. 15	2,301	130	6,244	641
Thursday, Feb. 16	5,229	....	9,255	1,287
Friday, Feb. 17	4,199	130	7,074	910
Saturday, Feb. 18	900	....	6,000	400
Total last week	16,453	260	40,485	4,823
Total previous week	17,204	48	37,184	6,043
Same week 1887	13,562	14	50,763	7,443

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 14,361 hogs, 7,990 cattle, and 4,718 sheep received Monday of last week.

CATTLE—Saturday's receipts of cattle were small and the demand active. Prices were strong at full previous quotations. Both local and outside buyers had orders and purchased freely to the extent of the offerings. Native beef cattle averaging 900 to 1,450 lbs sold at $3.25@4.90, principally at $3.90@4.45. No choice to fancy 1,460 to 1,600-lb cattle were on sale. Some 900-lb Nebraska steers sold at $4.10 and coarse 1,290-lb native steers at $3.75. Native butcher stock met with a good demand and everything changed hands at an early hour. Some good cows sold 5@10c higher. The demand for stockers and feeders was moderate and values remain steady. Native beef cattle are about the same as one week ago. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs	$ 5.50@ 5.75
Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.70@ 5.35
Medium to good, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	3.70@ 4.70
Common steers, 800 to 1,150 lbs	2.85@ 3.55
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.00@ 3.30
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.90@ 2.85
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.15@ 3.00
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.30@ 2.85
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@ 3.60
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@40.00

HOGS—Fresh arrivals were very small and the market was stronger. Good to choice mixed and desirable heavy grades sold 5c higher, while common lots and lightweights were without quotable change. Packers and shippers together purchased 5,500 more than the fresh receipts. About 4,500 common hogs remained unsold. The quality of the offerings was good, but there was a scarcity of choice heavy. No sales were reported above $5.65. Most of the heavy sold at $5.35@5.50; mixed sold largely at $5.20@5.30, and light principally at $5.05@5.15. Fancy mixed sold at $5.35@5.40; common mixed at $5.05@5.10; common light sold at $4.90@5.00. Pigs sold at $4.40@4.80.

SHEEP—Trade was active to the extent of the offerings and prices were firm and unchanged. About 400 Nebraska sheep, averaging 90 to 125 lbs, sold at $4.85@5.25; several car-loads of Texas sheep sold at $4.20, and natives sold at $3.80@4.90 for common to good, with choice to fancy quotable at $5.00@5.50. Lambs, $5.00@6.50 per 100 lbs.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock Saturday at the points named:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
St. Louis	200	700	....
Kansas City	570	2,200	400
East Liberty, Pa	315	3,400	600
Buffalo	935	8,073	1,800
Shipments—			
St. Louis	1,300	2,600	400
East Liberty, Pa	1,800	3,100	600

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 18.—HOGS—Offerings light, market strong and active, and 5c higher; good to choice, $5.25@5.40; common to medium, $4.75@5.20; skips and pigs, $3.00@4.60.

LUMBER.

Stocks in this city are large in the aggregate, but of really choice lumber there is no excessive supply. Freight rates to the West have been unsettled and lower for some days, and interior merchants are taking advantage of this and buying with considerable freedom. Current quotations follow:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	$40.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2 inch	30.00@40.00
A, B, C, and D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	22.00@41.00
A, B, and C box, 13 inch and upwards	34.00@46.00
A and B flooring, 6 inch	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 feet	20.00@21.00
Dimensions, 2x4, 12 to 24 feet	12.50@15.00
Dimensions, 2x6, 12 to 24 feet	12.50@17.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 feet	13.50@17.00
Pickets, flat rough	10.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00@19.00
Shingles, extra A	2.40@ 2.60
Shingles, choice A	2.10@ 2.25
Shingles, standard A	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.20@ 2.30
Lath, dry	2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately; winter, 6s 7d@6s 8d; spring, 6s 7d@6s 8d; club, 6s 8d@6s 9d. Corn steady; demand poor at 4s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s 9d. Lard, 39s. Long and short clear sides, 38s 3d; Cumberland, 38s. Long cut hams, 47s.

CHEESE—58s 6d.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer freely; prime mess, Eastern, 68s 9d, firm; Western do, 62s 6d; Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot, February, March, and April, 39s 3d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Supply good; new No. 2 winter, 6s 7½d, dull; do spring, 6s 8d, dull. Flour—Supply good at 9s 2d; steady. Corn—Supply good; spot and February, 4s 9¼d, steady; March and April, 4s 9d, steady.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export and 8,500 bales American.

New York, Feb. 18.—FLOUR—Receipts, 15,088 packages; exports, 1,775 brls; 2,639 sacks. Market dull and unchanged. Sales, 20,500 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 2,200 bu; exports, 16,000 bu; sales, 1,256,000 bu futures and 78,000 bu spot. Options opened a shade lower, but soon strengthened and rallied ½c, closing firm at the top. Speculation quiet. Spot firm but trading light. Ungraded, 87½@90¾c; No. 2 red, 89¼@89¾c store and elevator, 89¾@90 1-16c f. o. b., afloat, 90½@91c delivered; No. 1 red quoted 93c; No. 2 red February nominal, 88¾c; March, 88⅝c; closing, 88⅝c; April, 90⅛@90⅜c; closing, 90⅜c; May, 91¼@91⅝c; closing, 91⅝c; June, 91⅜@91⅝c; closing, 91⅝c; December, 93⅝@94⅛c; closing, 94⅛c.

CORN—Receipts, 15,400 bu; exports, 19,300 bu; sales, 600,000 bu futures, 24,000 bu spot. Options ruled easier early, subsequently advanced ¼@⅜c, and closed firm. Speculation less general. Spot quiet, but firmly; ungraded, 58½@60c; No. 3, 58¼c; No. 2, 59¼@59¾c elevator; No. 2, 60¼c elevator; No. 2, February, nominal, 60½c; March, 59⅝@59⅞c, closing, 59⅞c; April, 59¼@59½c, closing, 59½c; May, 58⅝@59⅛c, closing, 59⅛c; June, 59@59⅛c, closing, 59⅛c; September, 60⅛@60¼, closing, 60¼c.

OATS—Receipts, 56,000 bu; exports, none; sales, 120,000 bu futures, 158,000 bu spot; ⅛@¼c better and moderately active; mixed Western, 37@41c; white do, 41@47c.

COFFEE—Spot: fair Rio dull, 16c; options 5@10 points lower and moderately active, closing firm; sales, 41,250 bags; March, 12.25@12.35c; April, 12.20@12.20c; May, 11.90@12.00c; June, 11.75@11.85c; July, 11.30@11.45c; August, 11.10@11.15c; September, 10.90@10.95c; October, 10.85@10.95c; November, 10.80c; December, 10.80@10.90c; January, 10.75c.

SUGAR—Steady and quiet; centrifugal, 94° test, 5⅝c; refined quiet.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude in brls, 6¾@7½c; refined, 7¾c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy; Western, 25@25½c; receipts, 1,821 pkgs.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet, rather weak. Lard 5@7 points higher; speculation moderate; Western steam spot quoted at $8.05; March, $7.96@7.97; April, $7.98@8.02; May, $8.02@8.07; June, $8.09@8.11; July, $8.14@8.16; city steam, $7.70.

BUTTER—In light request; Western, 14@30c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Western, 11¼@12c.

DRY GOODS—The demand for cottons was light. New heavy woolens for autumn were in good request, and the business laid out of fair proportions.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was firmer and stronger today, advancing ½c. Buying orders were numerous, but mostly limited ones. May opened at 79¼c, advanced to 79⅝c, and closed at 79⅝@79⅞c; June closed at 80⅝c; and July, 81⅛c. Cars on track, 18. Receipts, 1,039 bu; shipments, 1,088 bu.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady; Western fresh creamery, 29@32c per lb; extra firsts, 25@28c; firsts, 22@24c; imitation creamery, 22½@24c; Western choice factory, 22@24c; fair to good, 19@21c; New York creamery, 26@28c; and extra firsts, 23@25c; Vermont extra creamery, 29@30c; extra firsts, 26@28c; good to choice dairy, 23@24c; Eastern creamery, 27@29c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice Northern, 12¾@13c per lb; Western, 12@12½c; and Northern sage, 13@14c.

EGGS—Eastern, 26@28c per doz; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 26@27c; choice Southern, 25@26c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—CORN—Opened firm, with sales of No. 3 at 54½c, but at noon 55@55½c was asked; a few cars of No. 3 yellow sold at 55¼@55½c asked; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 corn, 55½c on track. The offerings are limited.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 18.—WHEAT—There was a firm feeling today and sellers were holding stiff at yesterday's prices. Millers and shippers were both in the field, with the former in the majority. Receipts, 220 cars; shipments, 37 cars. Local stocks increased 100,000 bu for the week. Closed—No. 1 hard, in store, cash, 76½c; March, 77c; May, 78⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75c; March, 75¼c; May, 77c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 72c; March, 72½c; May, 74c. On track—No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74c.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened at the lowest point and was firm, advancing steadily, with a slight decline at one time, which was checked, and closed ⅛@⅜c higher: No. 2 red, cash, 80¼@81c; March, 80⅜c; April, 81⅛c; May, 81⅝@82⅛c, closing at 82⅛c; June, 81⅞@82⅛c, closing at 82⅛c; July, 79⅛@79⅜c, closing at 79⅜c; December, 83⅝c. Corn firm and ½c higher: cash, 45¼@46c; March, 45⅛c; April, 46⅛c; May, 46⅝@47⅛c, closing at 47⅛c; July, 48⅛c. Oats firm but quiet: cash, 30c; May, 29⅞c. Rye—59c asked. Barley, 75@90c.

LEAD—$4.75.

EGGS—18½c.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 24@30c; dairy, 18@26c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye none; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat higher and quiet; cash, 84¾@85c; May, 86⅝c; June, 87c; July, 84¾c; August, 84⅜c. Corn firm but dull; cash, 50⅛c; May, 53¼c. Oats firm; cash, 32¼c bid; May, 33⅛c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash, $4.00 asked; March, $3.97½; April, $4.00 asked.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; firm: cash, 84¾@85c; May, 87c; August, 84⅜c. Corn active; firm; cash, 50¾c; May, 53¾c. Oats dull; cash, 33c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, February and March, $3.97½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 18.—WHEAT—Strong and ⅜c higher; May closed at 79⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; barley, 18,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. No. 2 soft, cash, 79½c; May, 79c bid, 81½c asked. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 43½c asked; March, 44c asked; May, 45⅝c bid, 46½c asked; No. 2 white, cash, 46c bid, 46¾c asked. Oats—No. 2, 29½c asked.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18.—GRAIN — Oats steady; Western white, 40@41c; do mixed, 37@39c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18.—OATS — Spot quiet but steady. Sales ungraded white, 41c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 2 white, 41c. Futures dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 18.—WHISKY—Steady; sales, 1,127 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.09.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 18.—TURPENTINE — Firm; 39c.

Fresh Facts About Gordon's Death.

Pall Mall Gazette: A special funeral service in commemoration of Gen. Gordon's death was held Tuesday at St. Paul's, Eaton square, at 5 p. m. There were present about 200 persons, mostly friends of the deceased officer. The Rev. H. Waller, an old personal friend of Gen. Gordon, preached the sermon, and during the discourse read the sworn testimony of one of the loyal sergeants who was present at Gen. Gordon's death, which was communicated to Lieut. Gordon, nephew of the late General. This was to the effect that when Gordon heard the rebels in the town he said: "It is all finished; today Gordon will be killed," and went downstairs, followed by the four sergeants, who took their rifles with them. He took a chair and sat down on the right of the palace-door, the four sergeants standing on his left. All at once a sheik galloped up with some Bagaree Arabs. The sergeants were on the point of firing, when Gordon, seizing one of their rifles, said: "No need of rifles today; Gordon is to be killed." The sheik told Gordon that he had been ordered by the Mahdi to bring him alive. Gordon refused to go, saying he would die where he was, adding that no harm was to be done to the four sergeants, who had not fired on the rebels. The sheik repeated the order three times, and each time Gordon gave the same answer. After a few words the sheik drew his sword and, rushing up to Gordon, cut him over the left shoulder, Gordon looking him straight in the face and offering no resistance. His head was cut off and taken to the Mahdi at Omdurman; his body was buried close to the door of the palace and a tomb built over it.

The Acrobatic Sherman Turning More Somersets.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Himself an earnest tariff-reformer but a few years ago, John Sherman now declares President Cleveland unworthy of confidence or respect because of his efforts to reform the tariff, while in the very next breath he highly lauds President Arthur and his Administration, seeming to have entirely forgotten that President Arthur wrote some very urgent tariff-reform messages to Congress himself; that he was undoubtedly an honest and advanced tariff-reformer—as honest and advanced, that able Republican journal, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, daily claims, as President Cleveland himself; and that his Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, the corner-stone in the Administration which Mr. Sherman praises so heartily, enthusiastically indorses the tariff-reform message of Mr. Cleveland.

And the Hon. John is very bitter against Mr. Lowell because he infers from some remarks of that gentleman that he ranks President Cleveland higher than President Arthur.

The spectacle of Senator Sherman eulogizing President Arthur is certainly a unique one, and it ought to be to a man of sensibility a humiliating one. He seems to be wholly oblivious of the fact that it was he himself who, as Secretary of the Treasury, defamed Mr. Arthur and unceremoniously kicked him out of the New York Collector's office for no other reason than that he would not become a tool to advance Secretary Sherman's ambition to succeed Hayes in the White House.

The Way of the World in China.

They have curious ways of keeping people straight in China. The London *Times* tells how a native doctor was taken in hand by the district magistrate of Shanghai. The official sent a messenger to the medical man, with a fee equal to about 60 cents, asking him to visit a patient. As the messenger had strict orders not to say he was sent by an official the doctor refused to go, claiming that the fee was too small. Again the message was sent and the fee refused. Then the magistrate sent his own card, and the doctor hastened to go. At the resulting interview he was informed that for the future his fees would be cut down to such a small figure that it would not be worth his while to continue the practice of medicine, and was finally let off on the payment of a fine of about $3,750.

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a cold many of the minor and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided, but since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curative for Coughs and Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, newly furnished, also single room, in small adult family; table board.

NORTH SIDE.

206 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, TWO large, elegantly furnished front parlors; hot and cold running water, bath, etc.; also one single room; furnace heat. For inspection and terms apply at 213 Dearborn-av., cor. Chicago-av. References.

359 EAST OHIO-ST. — SINGLE ROOM AND board; also day-board.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY GENTLEman and wife and two little girls; North Side preferred. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, G 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD, AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOM by two young men in Hyde Park, near Illinois Central station. Address, with terms, G 78, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875, for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4578.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, Near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Bill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 334, corner Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J True, Druggist.
MADISON-st., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—H. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED COUPLE, no children; man as coachman and gardener, careful driver, strictly temperate; wife to assist in housework. Address G 77, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ADDRESS ENVELopes, circulars, or do copying; experienced, rapid penman. Z 72, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as cook or second work in nice American family on the North Side. Call Monday and Tuesday at 190 Sedgwick-st., first floor.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH AND South Sides, for private family, trained, reliable domestics that can furnish verbal references. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SIX GIRLS, WHITE and colored. References. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MEN as retail shoe salesmen; two for ladies' and one for men's departments; state with whom last worked, with reference, and salary expected; must be temperate and gentlemanly for fine trade. A. D. MORSE, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman for broom factory; good pay to right man. Address W E B, 804 P-st., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—A PERFUMERY AND TOILET-SOAP salesman for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Must be strictly temperate and experienced, with a first-class record. Address SOLON PALMER, 374 Pearl-st., New York.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIence tending bar. 112 West Lake-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FOREMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the running of all the machinery in the bottoming department of a men's boot and shoe factory. Apply by letter, giving references, to G J W, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A CARPET UPHOLSTERER. GIVE references and salary required. NORTH ORRISON & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER TO TAKE the mechanical management of a newspaper, job, and general publishing business, owned by an incorporated company; must be able to estimate on work and buy $1,000 worth of stock in the institution; salary, $22 per week. B 9, Tribune office.

WANTED — ENGRAVER ON SEALS AND badges or a steel stamp and stencil cutter willing to go to a Western capital; steady employment; married preferred. Address, stating experience and wages, D 69, Tribune office.

WANTED — SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINTing office doing largely commercial small work; must be generally versed in bidding and willing to go to a Western capital; right party could purchase interest; a splendid chance. Address, stating experience, D 71, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $50 per month in other business; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 samples free; write from anywhere and learn the science of money-getting. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN AMBITIOUS, EARNEST MAN, located outside leading cities, to represent, in his own locality, a responsible house; good salary. References MANUFACTURER, Lock Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—A LEVEL-HEADED BUSINESS-man with executive ability capable of running an office; one familiar with machinery and iron goods preferred. Address G 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 523 Belden-av., east of Clark.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR GENeral housework. Monday morning, 245 E. Erie.

WANTED—DISHWASHER IN RESTAURANT at 321 South Clark-st. Call at 11 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3105 Ullman-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE: CONSULT MRS FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits; ladies 50 cents and $1; always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50 cts in stamps.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope, 50c. Hours 9 to 5.

JESSIE BIGELOW, MEDIUM, GIVES TREATments. 41 South Clark-st., Room 22. Call today.

MME. E. LAMONT WILL GIVE EXACT LIFE chart, and to her sitters their name in full—ladies' maiden and married name. Tells whether stocks will rise or fall. Charms and love affairs a speciality. 378 S. State-st.; name on door.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM; nativities given. 30 Ogden-av., near Randolph.

445 W. MADISON-ST, NORTHWEST CORNER Throop-st., now Waverly place, 3d floor, Mme. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in love, marriage, divorce, business, diseases; helps all in trouble, brings the separated together, causes speedy marriages, tells you how to gain riches, etc. I do charms for business, health, love, success during leap-year. Consult Mme. Joy, she will bring you luck. Advice to ladies 50c and $1.

TO LEASE.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE—I WILL RECEIVE proposals from parties who desire to lease for a long term of years a valuable property on Canal-st., between Madison and Washington, dimensions 84½ ft. front by 150 ft. in depth. B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

TO LEASE—240 ACRES GOOD LAND, WITH buildings, in Town of Cicero, near Hawthorne. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TUGS, OR WILL trade for real estate. Inquire at 37 West Elizabeth-st., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS BRICK CLAY. ADDRESS Z 23, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, SELECT—we graduate thoroughly trained, accurate stenographers. First National Bank Bldg., MR. AND MRS. HANNA.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MAGGIE I. W.: PLEASE COMMUnicate with me at once. THOMAS A. CREIGH, Omaha, Neb.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT ON SOUTH PARK-AV., EAST front, 50x125, near 33d-st., $145 per foot, one-half or all cash.

$15,000 store on Sherman-st., lot 25x94, near Van Buren, east front, one-half or all cash.

$5,500 lot, 75x160, on State-st., north of 58th; $3,500 mortgage—5 per cent, 19 years to run or be paid—balance cash.

$150 per foot, lot 72x140 to alley, on Cottage Grove-av. near 32d-st.

$7,000—Brick dwelling built in two flats, 6 rooms each, modern conveniences; lot 24x111; house rents for $60 per month; on Harrison-st., east of Laflin.

$3,100—Good frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 25x125; on Winchester-av. near Van Buren-st.; clear; terms easy.

$2,200—One-half or all cash; lot 24x100; north front, on Harrison-st. near Robey. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—I HAVE A number of pieces of land suitable for all kinds of manufacturers near the Deering Reaper Works in the northwestern part of the city; connection with two lines of railroads; part of this property is on the river and well docked; maps can be seen at my office, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st. C. W. FULLERTON.

FOR SALE—STORE, 6 STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x145 to wide alley, with 99 years' ground lease; owners will sell cheap to settle a partnership. J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JUST ISSUED, OUR NEW CATAlogue of real estate for sale; mailed free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LOTS from $500 to $1,000; why not buy a lot on our easy payment plan? B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE BUSINESS PROPERTY of all kinds a specialty; can offer some of the choicest bargains on the market; particulars only on application. J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—

Campbell Park, fine residence	$6,500
Campbell Park, 11-room, basement house	5,250
Oakley-av., 9-room house	4,100
Grenshaw-st., good flat building	4,100
468 Irving-av.; a bargain	3,250
Warren-av., fine stone-fronts	5,500

Call and see our list of houses, flats, and cottages before buying. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—230 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, 231 Marshfield-av., 2-story and cellar, d.-r. and k. on parlor floor, stone front, splendid location. OWNER, 239 and 241 South Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., STONE-FRONT STORE, with barn; well rented. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN UNIMPROVED lot, 50x150 to wide alley, in the wholesale district, north of Van Buren-st.; want to make quick sale. J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

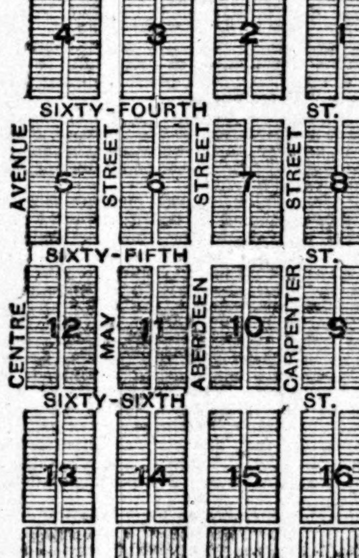
FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON LA SALLE-av., near Schiller-st. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OVER 600 LOTS WERE SOLD IN our famous subdivision from July 20, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1888—less than six months.

A building boom has now started, and houses will soon be built all over the 80 acres. Go and see for yourself.

WEDDELL & COX'S SUBDIVISION of 752 lots in Englewood.



We have at this date about 150 unsold lots in the above subdivision, which, for a short time only, we offer to old customers or their friends at the opening prices—viz.: $240 to $350 per lot, subject to the '87 taxes. City water pipes are already put in, sidewalks laid, and streets graded, and these are without doubt the cheapest good lots for sale in Cook County. Terms, $20 cash, balance $5 monthly, or other terms to suit buyers.

We will raise prices on all unsold lots next Sunday.

To accommodate people who are employed during the day, our city office will be kept open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings until 8 p. m.

Englewood office, corner 63d and Halsted-sts., open every day in the year. WEDDELL & COX. 97 Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OVER 200 ACRES OF LAND ADjoining the corporate limits of Hammond, Ind., with dock and railroad advantages, well suited for large manufacturing sites or to subdivide into lots that would find ready sale to mechanics and laboring men employed in the various manufacturing and railroad enterprises of which Hammond and East Chicago are fast becoming great centres. Will sell all or a part. Liberal inducements offered to manufacturers that wish to avail themselves of the superior advantages of this locality. J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR Drexel-boulevard, a modern 10-room brick house, with lot 170 feet deep; will be sold at a great sacrifice if promptly taken; want offer. CRONKRITE & FOUKE. Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ACRE property near the city, $3,500, $6,500, $7,500, $10,000, and from $15,000 to $80,000; maps of city and suburbs and description of property furnished on application. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOTS—PURE WATER good sewerage, paved streets, concrete sidewalks, and deep lots: the cheapest property in Cook County. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES AT MODERate prices at La Grange, on terms to suit. Call or write for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.: 300 lots in choicest part of South Englewood, near depot; high, dry, and best in Cook County for price; only $200 and upward; the price of these lots will be advanced soon; buy now; several bunches of 10 to 20 lots at about acre prices.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN ACRES ON LAKE SHORE, one and a fourth miles north of Lincoln Park. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN TOWN OF Lake, $2,000, half cash, if taken immediately. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—

$4,500—120-acre farm, 2 miles from Harvard, McHenry Co., Ill.; clear title, all under good fence and cultivation; splendid, rich, rolling land; good 10-room house, 10 milch cows; this is a first-class dairy or grain farm; $1,500 or all cash down; will take improved clear property in Chicago at cash value; will pay $1,500 cash difference.

$4.50 per acre—900 acres of splendid, rich, dry farm land 4 miles from depot, Yellow Medicine Co., Minn.; perfect title; terms easy; it is as good, rich land as there is in the State.

$40,000—800 acres; the finest improved farm in Dakota (Grand Forks Co.); clear title; lots of fine stock; all farm implements go with it at $40,000; splendid improvements; will exchange for Chicago property.

$3,000—160-acre farm, 1¼ miles from Gundrum, Pulaski County, Ind., 80 miles from Chicago; good house of 3 large rooms; stables, cribs, and good fences; rich, dry land; 3 horses, 22 head of cattle, 6 hogs, poultry, all farm implements, feed, etc.; terms easy: this is a good farm and ought to sell.

$7.50 per acre—240 acres of as good, rich farm land as in Starke Co., Ind.; 2 miles from depot, on Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad; this is a splendid piece of dry farm land; must be taken this month or out of market; clear and perfect title; 75 miles from Chicago; plenty of timber.

$800—160 acres as good, rich farm land as there is in Dakota; $500 or all cash; Sully County; 3 improved farms adjoining, 6 miles from Blunt; if you want a rich and cheap piece of farm land this is it; will take $500 in trade at cash value.

$5,500—400 acres splendid, rich farm, well improved; good frame house, 6 rooms; barns, sheds, and other outbuildings; $2,500 or all cash down; 3½ miles from Monon, White Co., Ind.; must sell at once.

$10,000—200 acres splendid, rich dairy, grain, or stock farm; 2½ miles from Kankakee, Kankakee Co., Ill.; nice dwelling, barns and other buildings; clear title; will take improved property in Chicago. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE OR TRADE two improved eighty-acre farms. Address AGNEW & BORDERS, Winamac, Ind.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO HEIGHTS ADDITION TO the City of Topeka, Kas., is now platted; will exchange lots in this addition for farm lands in all Central, Southern, and Western States; also exchange for merchandise. Topeka is the most prosperous and thriving city in the West, and Chicago Heights is the finest addition to the city. For particulars address H. D. BOOGE & CO., General Agents, Topeka, Kas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND BARN WITHIN 5 or 6 blocks of Jefferson Park, worth about $10,000. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTY FAMILIAR WITH PAPER trade to take half interest in a new enterprise promising well; capital necessary $1,000. Must have first-class references, which will also be furnished him. Address C 95, Tribune office.

COWS, DOGS, BIRDS, ETC.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FEMALE FOX SQUIRrel; will pay cash. Call at Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved Chicago lots, 10 head full-blood registered Galloway cattle. Address V 53, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—34,000 ACRES IN WYOMING Territory; R. R. runs through it, two towns on it; will exchange all or an undivided interest. What have you? $75,000 equity.

480 acres choice school land, Gove Co., Kansas. Want hardware or dry goods; equity, $3,500.

2½-story brick stone front building in Pekin, Ill., at a bargain. Want goods or improved farm.

160 acres near Atwood, Kan.: equity, $1,425.

160 acres timber claim near Oakley, Kas., $1,000. Want goods. Box 164, Elmwood, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—$30,000—Sawmill, the finest and most complete saw and lumber mill in the Union, Kanawha Falls, Fayette Co., West Virginia; 10 acres of ground; one good frame dwelling, three small dwellings; 75,000,000 feet of poplar, adjacent walnut and ash in abundance; the mill is running and doing a splendid business; clear title. Will trade for good property in Chicago and pay $25,000 cash difference.

$50,000—2,000 acres splendid improved farm, 250 head of cattle, horses, hogs, farm implements, and crops. Good improvements, all under fence and cultivation; clear title. Will exchange for vacant property around Chicago that would make a good subdivision. T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LAND IN IOWA, NEBRASKA, or Dakota for stock of boots and shoes. Address Lock Box 76, Sioux City, Ia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CIGAR STORE—ELEGANT LOCATION AND fixtures; low rent; $350 required; rare chance for active man. GLORES, 133 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—$3,000 (HOTEL)—ALL FURNITURE and fixtures complete in a first-class European hotel, 40 rooms, on Madison-st., near La Salle.

$5,500 (hotel)—All furniture and fixtures complete in a splendid European hotel, 65 rooms, corner on Madison-st., near the river. Elevators, electric lights and every modern convenience.

$3,500—All the furniture in a first-class new hotel, 35 guest rooms, in a city of 12,000 people. The only first-class hotel in the city. The house is full of people and making money. Must have $2,500 or all cash. Situated 75 miles from Chicago.

Drug store in Dubuque, Ia.; has a nice trade, stock and location; will sell at a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL REceive bids for sale of stock of clothing, furnishing goods, and hats of Isaac Wolf, lately deceased, of Sterling, Ill., subject to approval of the County Judge; the purchaser can take the store in which deceased conducted business for over 20 years and the good will of the trade thereat. Inventory and appraisement can be seen at store. EMMA WOLF, Administratrix, Sterling, Ill. Sterling, Ill., Feb. 18, 1888.

FOR SALE—ALL THE TITLE, RIGHT, AND INterest, manuscript, music, wardrobes, scenery, tricks, properties, elegant lithographs, and wood-cuts of the world-renowned TONY DENIER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY. This well-known troupe has been on the road for 20 years and has made money every season, enabling its owner to retire wealthy. The right and properties will be offered at a low figure for a few days. EUGENE HOGUE, 94 La Salle-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—ONE OF BEST GROCERY STORES in Chicago: fresh, clean stock, horses, and wagons; in first-class order; trade with two of the largest steamboat lines, as well as many other vessels. Address G 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALL AND RESTAURANT WITH fixtures; a profitable business, with a fair rent, in the best part of the city; the owner wishes to retire from business. S D 59, Tribune office.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALOON MAN—TO A party who will run a first-class place a fine corner store, 22x75, on the West Side, will be rented; location heretofore has been much sought after for the business but refused; large business can be done. Address E 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CAFE AND RESTAURANT ON WEST Side; a bargain; death in family the reason; must be closed at once. BRADLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 69.

FAIR STORE; GOOD OPENING; IN ILLINOIS factory town; cheap rent. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

GRAND BARGAIN—GOOD OPENING FOR AN abstractor of titles or a real-estate lawyer employing clerical assistance; $3,350 on time, or liberal discount for cash or its equivalent, buys the only abstract records and office in Whitley County, Ind., including 3-room office on best corner at nominal rent, five years, with fine large safe, furniture, books, blanks, etc.; paying business in abstracts, loans, conveyancing, insurance, real estate, etc.; investigate. Address Lock-Box 120, Columbia City, Ind.

GROCERY—FINE LOCATION, 2 GOOD WAGONS, horse, and fixtures; stock about $1,000; whole $1,300. GLORES, 133 La Salle-st., Room 26.

RESTAURANT—SPLENDID LOCATION, COMplete order, making money; will sacrifice this week; only $200 required. GLORES, 133 La Salle-st., Room 26.

STOREROOM SHOW, PORTABLE MUSEUM, TO rent. Address R 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DINING ROOM AND RESTAURANT in first-class building and locality; cheap rent and good chance; fine range and partly furnished. Apply at Room 26, 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO INVEST FROM $1,000 to $5,000 in the stock of an incorporated company; a capable man will be given the position of secretary-treasurer, now vacant, at a salary of $100 per month. Address B 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND shoes from $1,000 to $6,000 for cash. Address R 91, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AN ESTABLISHED AND PAYING MANUFACturing concern in St. Paul desires the services of a thorough office-man and financier with a capital from $10,000 to $15,000. Must be well recommended; a good chance for the right man. For particulars, call at BON TON SUIT CO., 315 Wabash av.

ADVANCES AND MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., to remain in owner's possession, for long or short time; low terms and honorable treatment. If you are in need of money call on B. L. DEMINT, 134 East Madison-st., corner Clark, Room 2.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOAN: money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 130 La Salle-st.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate, interest and principal guaranteed, in small and large amounts, for sale by the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., Room 13, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED PURCHASE MONEY mortgages on Chicago and near by suburban property in sums of from $500 to $5,000; interest made equal to 8 per cent per annum. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates, in large or small amounts; can close loans at once. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED ON LOCAL BONDS, RAILroad bonds, and similar collaterals. A. W. WHEELER, 90 Washington-st.

NOTICE—HOLDERS OF BONDS NUMBERED three (3), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), and seventeen (17) of the denomination of five hundred dollars ($500) each, issued by School District Five, Town 18, N. Range 2, W. of the 3d P. M., dated at Mt. Pulaski, Ill., March 31st, 1872, are hereby notified that said school district has elected to exercise its privilege of paying said bonds at any time before maturity, at its option, and that the above described bonds, together with the accrued interest to date of this notice, will be paid on presentation of said bonds, with unpaid coupons attached, to the Northwestern National Bank at Chicago, Ill. Interest on said bonds to cease from date of this notice. JNO. W. SEYFER, District Clerk. J. W. MAYER, President. Mt. Pulaski Ill., Feb. 18, 1888.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., loan money on real estate at lowest rates.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL SECURITY IN SUMS to suit at current rates. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.
ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.
ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.

Are warranted for seven years. Prices low; terms to suit buyers. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, State and Jackson-sts.: HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS, AND KIMBALL ORGANS. Cash or time payments; new pianos to rent. Old instruments taken in exchange. ALSO A few second-hand pianos of standard makes, such as Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Knabe, Hazelton, and Emerson at SPECIAL BARGAINS on time.

AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS SHONINGER PIANOS. INSTRUMENTS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST.

CALL AND VISIT THE FINEST PIANO WARErooms in the city and examine our immense stock. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS—UNEXCELLED FOR excellence by any other make. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

ESTEY PIANOS ARE MEETING WITH PHEnomenal success with the musical profession. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS IN GREAT VARIETY of makes from $25 and upwards, which we desire to sell to make room for our new stock, daily arriving. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson.

$4 AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—NEW UPright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200 BUYS ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT piano warranted for seven years; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—PARLOR AND BEDROOM SETS, stoves, and carpets cheap; house or part of house to rent if desired. Apply on premises, 215 East 51st-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—4 SIDE SHOWCASES, 2 WALNUT, 2 cherry, cheap. Call at 151 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 215 EAST 51ST-ST., 6 rooms and bathroom; rent, $12 per month; will sell parlor and bed-room set and stoves if desired. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—LARGE LOVELY FRONT ROOMS TO genteel parties; rooms are neat and clean, in full view of the lake. First-class board if desired. 19 Thirty-fifth-st., cor. Lake-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen. 167 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH HEAT and gas; $2 per week; on first floor. Apply at Flat 2, 347 Elm-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—CORNER STOREROOM IN SULLIvan, Ind.; occupied for 16 years by W. G. Young as a dry goods and millinery store; nicely fitted up; will rent for any respectable business. Apply to C. M. STEWART, Sullivan, Ind., or to the owner, W. P. CLARKE, Mansfield, O.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 40x165 on Randolph-st., west of La Salle-st.; steam elevator, etc., to one party from May 1, 1888. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—4 STORY AND BASEment brick building, 68 Lake-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW SIX-STORY BUILDING, Nos. 449 and 451 State-st., will be rented for a long term to a good tenant. The building is adapted to a business needing much room, and is well-lighted, with good shipping facilities in the rear. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT STORES in the block southwest corner Madison-st. and Ashland-av.; parties desiring to move now rent free to April 1, 1888. Inquire at the Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, 112 FIFTH-AV., 30 x65 feet, 4 stories. BRYAN LATHROP & W. C. REYNOLDS, 56 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 86 TWENty-second-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, from May 1, large, well lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service; will make alterations to suit tenants. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—OFFICE—HALF OF A DESIRABLE office, reasonable. Address C A 21, Tribune.

TO RENT—OFFICES—IN THE GRAND PACIFIC Hotel and Rock Island Depot Building; steam heat, vaults. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY J. W. BOYDEN, 97 CLARK-ST., Room 49: Residences and business buildings, stores, lofts, offices, etc. Leases made, rents collected, and special attention to the care and management of estates. J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—THE 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS OF NO. 24 Lake-st. from May 1; hydraulic freight elevator. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT SECOND FLOOR, 50X75, SUITable for sample salesroom or light manufacturing. 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR IN WHOLESALE district, near Marshall Field's; 178 Quincy-st., 25x 83 feet. J. AARON ADAMS, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—8 LOTS—R. R. FRONT, COR. 51ST-ST. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 THE PREMISES NOW occupied by the Western Bank Note & Engraving Company at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark-sts.; good light, steam power, and heat. Divided to suit tenants. J. D. WALLACE, agent, Room 10, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MANufacturing plant, well filled with wood and iron working machinery; fine water power; sidetrack to mill. If in want of a manufacturing plant write for particulars to S. B. HAWKS, Trustee, Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF VACANT houses and flats list your property with us. We have applications from tenants for houses and flats in each division of the city far in excess of what we can supply. E. C. HULING & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A MODERN house (without basement preferred), with not less than 4 bedrooms, beside servants' room, south of 31st-st. and east of Michigan-av., by a responsible party, who will lease for term of years at rental of $600 to $800 per annum; house must have modern and sanitary improvements. Address A 56, Tribune.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

B. COHEN, 88 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION — INFORMATION wanted—Will the owner or person using a Guthrie pipe wrench, numbered 15,741, please send his address to the Newton Machine Co. of Newton, Mass., and he will hear something of great interest to him.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.

S. S. Werra, Saturday, Feb. 18, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1 p. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, Feb. 25, 3 p. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 7 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, March 3, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, March 7, 1:30 p. m.

Safety, speed, comfort, unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $55 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	†12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	†12.01 pm	† 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 8.00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.50 pm	* 9.20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	* 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4.55 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka	* 5.35 pm	* 9.45 am
Mendota and Galesburg	* 9.45 pm	† 2.30 pm
Sioux City	†10.00 pm	† 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 8.00 am	† 7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	*12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.05 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex	‡10.30 pm	¶6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 am, § 7.30 pm, §10.30 pm	*10.30 pm, § 9.30 am, § 7.00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and West	*11.30 am, §10.30 pm	† 7.00 pm, ‡ 7.00 am
Milwaukee and Madison	† 3.00 pm	† 1.15 pm
Milwaukee	* 5.00 pm	*10.30 am, * 4.00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota	*11.30 am, †10.40 pm	* 2.30 pm, ‡ 6.50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco Fast Express	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	§10.40 pm	§ 6.50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10.40 pm	‡ 6.05 am

For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N.M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex	§ 6.00 pm, §12.05 pm	§ 8.00 am, § 3.00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex	*11.20 pm	* 7.15 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9.00 am, § 9.00 pm	§ 7.30 pm, § 7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11.20 pm	§ 7.15 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n	* 5.00 pm	* 9.45 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm, §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am, § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, & Marshalltown	* 8.30 am, §12.00 m, § 7.30 pm, §10.30 pm	* 6.10 pm, § 2.15 pm, § 8.00 am, § 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.00 pm, §10.35 pm	§ 9.30 am, § 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am, † 9.00 pm	§ 6.50 pm, ‡ 6.25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am, X8.30 am, *11.30 am, § 3.00 pm, * 5.00 pm, § 7.30 pm, § 9.05 pm	* 4.00 pm, X1.45 pm, * 1.50 pm, § 7.00 pm, *10.30 am, § 9.30 pm, § 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am, *10.30 am	*10.30 am, * 1.50 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	§ 3.00 pm, *11.30 am, § 9.05 pm	* 7.00 pm, * 1.50 pm, § 6.30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3.00 pm	§ 7.00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	* 1.50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, Wakefield and Wausau	§ 3.00 pm, † 9.05 pm	§ 1.50 pm, ‡ 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am, * 4.45 pm	* 4.30 pm, *10.25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am, * 4.15 pm, *11.30 pm	* 2.40 pm, *10.30 am, *11.25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	§ 6.50 pm

§ Daily. * Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. † Daily except Saturday. ‡ Daily except Monday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4.15 pm	§ 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

(Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars, Palace sleeping-cars, combination buffet, and smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 129 Randolph-st. (Sherman House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Des Moines Night Express	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2.50 pm	* 3.00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	10.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago, Santa Fe & California Ry.

(Leased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.) Passenger trains run to and from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts., as follows:

Leave Chicago	* 8.00 am	† 5.25 pm
Arrive Joliet	10.22 am	7.27 pm
Arrive Streator	12.15 pm	9.30 pm
Arrive Galesburg	4.03 pm	......
Arrive Pekin	5.05 pm	......
Arrive Fort Madison	6.25 pm	......

Trains arrive from Fort Madison 5.40 p. m. daily, from Streator 10.45 a. m., except Sunday. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8.25 am	* 6.30 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9.00 pm	§ 7.25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§ 1.00 pm	§ 2.20 pm
Essex Accommodation	§ 4.30 pm	§ 9.35 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South, and West go via this route.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§6.50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.25 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: *Chicago*—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *New York*—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. *Boston*—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line) Nos. 4 & 11	† 6.50 am	† 5.40 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	† 9.00 am	† 6.40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	* 9.30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4.40 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8.15 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 5.40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3.55 pm	‡ 6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	* 9.10 pm	* 7.45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex	* 8.50 am	* 6.45 pm
Limited New York & Boston	§ 5.30 pm	§ 9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§ 8.00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	* 5.40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'dati'n	* 4.05 pm	....
New York & Boston Fast Ex	....	§ 9.30 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. and P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. and C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.35 pm
Night express (daily)	8.30 pm	6.55 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.45 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.30 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.00 am
Eastern Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	† 7.45 pm	† 9.00 am
New York Limited	† 3.10 pm	† 9.30 pm
Local Express	* 7.44 am	* 6.10 pm
Philadelphia Express	† 3.10 pm	† 9.00 am
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 7.45 am	* 6.10 pm
Kouts Accommodation	* 6.10 am	*11.40 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4.20 pm	* 7.05 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	† 3.10 pm	† 9.30 pm

†Daily. *Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	§ 6.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	* 9.43 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m, * 5.30 pm, * 6.25 pm	§ 3.35 pm, * 6.40 am, * 7.35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	10.00 am
Detroit Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 and 232 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.10 am

All trains daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8.10 am	4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*11.10 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.20 am
Baltimore & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10:20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address R. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Warren F. Leland, Potter Palmer, and a party of their friends started for Washington last night to induce the Democratic National Committee to bring the convention to Chicago.

Delegates from the eleven B'nai B'rith lodges in this city met with the Presidents of the lodges at the Sherman House yesterday and talked over methods of increasing the membership and attendance of their order.

A West Twelfth street patrolman found a boxful of Government supplies consigned to Dakota under a barn on Meagher street yesterday. It was learned it had been stolen from a car on the Northwestern tracks at Sixteenth street. The thieves have not yet been caught.

Three weeks ago John Fitzpatrick, employed as collector for R. Walker & Co., dyers, of Cincinnati, collected $200 belonging to the firm and left for Chicago. He spent his money in riotous living and, during a raid of the cheap lodging-houses, was found by Officers Marks and Plunkett at No. 13 South Halsted street. He was arrested, and yesterday Officer Callahan of Cincinnati arrived in Chicago to take him home.

Yesterday morning Fred Kaufman, a car-repairer at the Galena Division yards of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was badly crushed between the cars. Kaufman was repairing the drawbar of a car standing on a side track, when another car was pushed down on him, catching his head and shoulders between the buffers. The injured man was taken to the Mercy Hospital, where it was thought that he was fatally hurt. He is an American, 40 years of age, and has a family at No. 93 Fairfield avenue.

The anniversary of Robert Emmet's birthday will be celebrated in Central Music-Hall March 5 by a public entertainment given in the evening under the direction of the Irish Nationalist clubs of this city. The Committee on Arrangements met again yesterday at McCoy's Hotel and fixed upon a program. Judge Tuley will be Chairman. The speakers will be O'Neil Ryan of St. Louis and ex-Assistant State's-Attorney Frank Walker. The Chicago Zouaves will drill and there will be plenty of patriotic music. The Nationalist clubs engaged in the demonstration are the Wolfe Tone, the Robert Emmet, the Hugh O'Neil, and the John O'Mahoney, and the military organizations of the Clan-Na-Gael Guards and the Hibernian Rifles.

Irish-American Council.

The annual meeting of the Irish-American Council was held yesterday. The council re-elected President John Foley, Vice-President Michael Fitzgerald, Secretary James Ready, and Treasurer John Lyons. Congressman Lawler's House bill, asking for the appropriation of $100,000 to build statues of Gen. James Shields and Gen. John A. Logan at Washington, was indorsed, as was also the bill for the purchase of Gen. Shields' swords from his widow by the payment of $10,000. Archbishop Feehan, Vicar-General Conway, William Onahan, William H. Condon, and John Foley were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions on the subject and present them to Senators Cullom and Farwell. The council decided to parade St. Patrick's Day by a vote of 58 to 38. Capt. Ford was made Marshal of the day.

A Body Found on the Ice.

Herman Marks, living at No. 100 Willow street, Lake View, was walking by the lake about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he saw, lying on the ice at the foot of Wrightwood avenue, the body of a man. He notified the Lincoln Park police, and the body was taken to the morgue by the Larrabee street patrol-wagon. It was that of a man about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches tall, with sandy hair, light mustache, and about a week's growth of light whiskers. The body was clothed in white cotton underclothes, a white linen shirt, without a collar, blue flannel sack coat, and dark vest and pants. There was a cheap gold ring on the third finger of the right hand and 83 cents in a purse in one of the pockets. There were no marks of violence on the body, which had apparently been cold but a short time and was still bleeding from the nose.

The body was identified by a brother as that of Claus Lindsten, an unmarried Swede, 29 years of age, and living at No. 179 Larrabee street. He works in a tailor shop at No. 21 Elm street. The brother says Claus was not a tippler, and believes suicide was the cause of his death.

The Work of the Thaw.

Five days of continuous warm weather have melted the accumulated snow of a dozen storms, converted every vacant lot into a miniature lake, and taxed the capacity of the sewers. The bulk of this surface water has not yet found its way into the river. A trip down the South Branch was made yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter in anticipation of a possible repetition of the exciting floods of a year ago.

The river is on the rise, but as yet there are no indications which would warrant people sleeping on the roofs of their houses. The ice in the West Branch of the South Branch is still comparatively solid, but an influx from the Desplaines River would send it towards the lake in a hurry. The warm weather has not rotted this ice to any extent. The Desplaines River is slowly rising, and a warm rain would send it over its banks inside of twenty-four hours.

In no part of the city are the effects of this February thaw more fully realized than on West Madison street. For block after block no trace of a street-car track can be seen and the passage of Mr. Yerkes' palace-cars is accompanied with showers of mud and water. A sudden freeze would convert this well-known thoroughfare into two elongated skating-rinks.

A Strange Case of Drowning.

The Canalport avenue police have found the body of Albert Leppert in the river near Centre avenue after over a day's work. About 12 o'clock Friday night Officer P. J. O'Brien, while on his beat near Centre avenue, heard five pistol-shots in the direction of Allen's slip. He ran toward the river and found Capt. Harris Acree of the steam-barge Worthington standing in the bow of his boat with a smoking revolver in his hand. Struggling in the water just beyond the ice-line in the slip was a man evidently on the point of drowning. The officer threw a board to the man and ran to No. 15's engine-house. The fireboat located at Throop street was sent to the man's rescue, but he sank before it arrived. Capt. Acree explained that he was awakened by the cries of the man for help, and fired the shots to call the policemen. Lieut. Rehm was not entirely satisfied with the story at the time. It was learned that the man drowned was Leppert, who was 38 years old, single, living with his sister at No. 575 West Twenty-first street. His habits were good and he was known to have had money in his pockets at the time of his disappearance. The officers who were detailed to search for the body persevered after there seemed no possible chance of finding it, and, when finally successful, it was found that Leppert's watch, money, and pocket trinkets were still in his clothes. His body was carefully examined, but no marks of violence were discovered. The police now believe that Leppert must have walked over the edge of the ice in the slip and fallen into the river while intoxicated. They have not yet learned where he was during the evening.

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

The Rev. Mr. Adams Gives His Congregation Some Advice.

The Rev. J. Coleman Adams preached in St. Paul's Universalist Church last night on "Magazines and Newspapers." He said that it was the custom to read things on the recommendation of the editor of a magazine; that he was a sort of censor, and the public depended on his judgment; but it was not always right. It was well to be sure of your author before taking up an article. He advised his hearers not to let magazine reading breed too knowing habits in them. Magazine articles were boiled down, and after reading one of some scientific subject it was not well to get the idea that one knew all about it. The knowledge might be condensed, but it could not be expanded. The article should be read in a spirit of modesty. The critical spirit was also to be guarded against. A magazine critic felt that he had to be critical, and it was apt to make the reader so. Many a good book and good cause had been killed by this critical spirit. Still in no land were there better periodicals than here.

In regard to daily newspapers he hardly knew what to say; there was so much of good and so much of bad in them. He asked God's blessing and God's judgment on them at the same time. They were vicious and they were generous. With all its evil the press was one of the enlighteners of the world. The only way to deal with the paper was to meet it as one met the world it represented—resist the temptations and accept the good. It should be read with discrimination; all of the news in a paper was not for every one. Read what was for you and let the rest go. The headlines were a sufficient indication of the character of the article. But there was one thing to particularly guard against, and that was the possible insincerity of the paper. Papers were sometimes run for profit, and leaders were sometimes written for money. A stand should also be made against the flippancy of the daily press, the lightness with which a serious subject was often treated. He instanced this by giving samples of the headlines of serious articles. One was where a man was tried for shooting two girls, and it was headed "Gunning for Girls." He designated the man who wrote that as "a sneak." That disposition to flippancy, he said, was accursed. Another thing he condemned was entering into the privacy of a man's life—"peeking in his windows," because he was unfortunate enough to have some trouble in his family. It was necessary to know the world as it went by, but he looked for a time when the papers would not exaggerate the dark side and ignore the light side of the world.

NEW SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Dedicatory Services at the Completed Structure Yesterday.

The new South Congregational Church on the northwest corner of Fortieth street and Drexel boulevard was dedicated yesterday. In the morning Dr. C. F. Williams, the pastor, preached a sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the church and congratulated the members on the completion of

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CORNER DREXEL BOULEVARD AND FORTIETH STREET.

the new edifice. In the afternoon the dedicatory services proper occurred, in which the pastors of the neighboring churches participated. At 7:30 in the evening Dr. J. H. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church preached.

The services yesterday afternoon opened with an organ voluntary and an anthem by the choir. The Rev. F. E. Emerich, pastor of the Tabernacle Church, made the opening prayer, which was followed by the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, pastor of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble of the Union Park Congregational Church. Dr. Goodwin of the First Congregational Church was expected to preach, but felt unable to do so. Dr. Noble said: "I extend my heartiest congratulations to you on the completion of this beautiful building. I have watched it during two or three years and thought it was going a little bit slow. I saw its foundations were strong and well built, and in my mind I tried to picture how it would look. Yesterday I was looking over it, and it has surpassed all the expectations I had. I have never seen so beautiful a building outside and in. It is simply a type of the spiritual and moral beauty which we should all strive to obtain." He then spoke for some time from John iii., 30.

After a few congratulatory remarks by the Rev. Gunsaulus of Plymouth Church the benediction was pronounced by President Tanner. The Rev. J. M. Caldwell of the Langley Avenue Methodist Church and the Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr., pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, assisted in the services.

A social will be given by the ladies Friday evening in the old building, when the new edifice will be open for inspection and the rental of pews.

THE TRUE PATRIOTISM.

The Rev. Mr. Bolton Preaches to an Enthusiastic Audience.

At the First Methodist Church yesterday morning the Rev. H. W. Bolton, pastor, spoke upon "True Patriotism." The attendance was large. Among those present were the United Sons of America, to the number of over 100 in uniform. Following the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," the subject of the discourse was announced as being taken from the text found in St. Luke vii., 5: "He hath built us a synagog." "The true patriot," the speaker said, "looks to the interests of the land in which he lives, and seeks to do his best to advance the welfare of the country giving him home and protection. We have reason to be thankful that God sent us a number of these patriots, who have looked so well after the interests of our country that it now stands at the head of the universe. There was Washington, who said: 'Let nothing be done to dissolve the Union!' and Lincoln, who said: 'Preserve the Union!' and Grant who said, when asked on what terms the seceding States could return: 'Unconditional surrender.' The same spirit has prevailed among many of the citizens."

Several illustrations bearing out the latter were given, among them being the father of two sons who had enlisted in the Union army and were both fatally wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, the old man saying he would give twenty sons if he had them to preserve the Union. Mr. Bolton continued that today the American people were confronted with one of the gravest problems ever before a nation.

"There is more," he asserted with earnestness, "to fear from wealth than poverty. Daniel Webster said abundance and luxury were before us, but with them were decay and dissolution. The problem is the way out. In American soil there is wealth enough to feed millions and millions of souls and still give billions for export, while beneath the soil is an infinit wealth. In taxable property alone America is worth $276,000,000 more than England, the richest of any foreign country. But this condition of affairs does not bring the best men from other shores to the United States. It brings the poorest and least desirable. Hundreds come daily who are penniless; who go from the ship to the almshouse. . . . There are exceptions, but the majority are of this class."

The magnitude of the liquor traffic and distillery business in the United States was taken up, with the statement that foreigners were chiefly employed in that direction. When an American was found in the saloon business he was ashamed of it. The last statistics from Philadelphia gave the city as having 8,562 saloons, of which Jews kept 2, Chinamen 2, Italians 18, Spaniards 145, Scotch 461, Englishmen 544, Germans 2,728, Irish 3,592, Americans 205, and Africans 265. Gladstone was quoted as saying that America suffered more from liquor and its traffic than from war or pestilence.

"Do you realize the danger?" was asked. "Those who come to these shores are mostly Roman Catholics. Their organ says that Protestantism is soon to die; that this country is soon to be under Roman Catholic rule. [Exclamations of 'No! No! Never!' were heard all over the congregation.] But they are false prophets. They will never be allowed to rule a land where freedom has been won by American blood. [Great applause.] But there is one tendency among Americans encouraging these newcomers and the foreign element to a belief in their final triumph, and that is the allowing of their concentration in big cities. Americans build up large industries and business enterprises in the cities, erect great blocks of magnificent buildings, and leave them to the care of men with no love for America or interest in its best advancement, while they live in the remote suburbs. But the people are awakening. The red, white, and blue—the grand old flag we love so well, of which Mr. Winthrop said on Boston Common in 1862 that 'every star was a State and every State a star'—will never be allowed to be lowered from its present proud position. [Applause.] The bond of union today is in the Church of God as it was in the colonies. We talk of our banking system as grand, but not many of our bankers vote. We boast of our schools, but there are hundreds of thousands of children outside of them that do not care to go."

The speaker went on to score the American voters who stay at home and let foreign and saloon voters vote away their rights and privileges, and warned them that they had better be up and doing. The church was said to be the creator of patriotism. The spirit of the church today was, "Give the enemy Watts' hymns, but save the battle."

The work of the church was to teach, and the Christians of today were building churches at the rate of five a day and opening a Sunday-school every seven hours, yet more were needed. God submitted America to war to bring it liberty and union, and He meant to take the rest of the world through America. The people should look well to the character of those placed at the head of the country's interests and institutions. The speaker said that when he was a boy they told him that if the churches and schools were taken out of the Republican party there would not be enough left to organize. This impressed him as being just the kind of a party he would like to be with, and he had not regretted it. The fight was one to be carried on with right principles, and it was only on that line that an enduring victory could be gained.

"SPOTTING" SPIRIT-CALLERS.

What the Mediums Do at the Princess Rink.

It was at the meeting of the United Society of Spiritualists in the Madison Street Theatre yesterday afternoon. The orators had retired, the singing was finished, and the medium had the stage. She covered her eyes with one hand and sang a quaint negro melody while she walked aimlessly about the stage. She was an intelligent-looking negress.

"I will give way to the spirit," she said; "I will make no resistance."

She changed the song and sang a few bars of another. Suddenly she walked straight to the footlights and, pointing to a man in the audience, said:

"I see a spirit beside you. It is the spirit of a beautiful young woman. She has fair hair and large blue eyes, and is about 20 years old. She has one hand laid caressingly on your hair."

The man instinctively felt of his head.

"She motions to me that you will recognize her," continued the medium. "Do you?"

"Yes," replied the man in a startled way. "She was my daughter—poor girl."

"Thank you," said the medium shortly, and she began another air. She was the best medium present. The others sometimes found spirits that no one recognized, but during the half hour that she occupied the stage she never made a mistake.

"I see a spirit beside you," she said suddenly, pointing to another man in the audience. "It is the spirit of a woman in the prime of life, and she holds in her hand a letter."

"The letter that never came," muttered the man.

"On the letter is the initial 'M,'" continued the medium, "and she says you will know what it is. Do you?"

"I do," he replied.

"Thank you," and the song began again. She found spirits for nearly half of the fifty or sixty people in the audience, and some of them she described with startling exactness.

"There is a spirit beside the lady sitting next to the aisle in the second row," she said. "There are two of them. One is that of a little girl about 5 years old. She is kneeling and has her hands in the lady's lap, and is looking up into her face. The other is a girl about 18. She has brown hair and looks pale and wan. Her breath comes hard, and—I think she must have died of consumption."

"I know them," said the lady, and she buried her face in her hands.

The medium walked rapidly about for a moment, and then became dramatic.

"I see a man standing beside you," she said, stopping short and indicating a man in the audience. "He is of medium hight, with black hair and black eyes, and——O, I feel dizzy; I am going round and round. Something terrible must have happened." The medium staggered and seemed about to fall. "I see it all," she said. "There is a big wheel and it is going round and round at fearful speed, and the man—the man is going round and round with it. It stops, and there he lies all crushed, and torn, and bleeding."

"My God, I know him!" cried the man in the audience. "It is Bill; poor Bill worked beside me."

The medium had covered her eyes with her hands, as if to shut out the sight, and a few minutes later she retired, giving place to a slim young man, who went at the matter in a business-like way. He did not sing; he just walked down to the front of the stage and said:

"I see two Indians beside that young man in the third row. They are standing behind him, and in front is a bright-eyed Indian girl. Eh! What's that?" And he appeared to listen. "O! she says to tell you that her name is Sparkling-Eyes. Do you know Sparkling-Eyes?"

"Yes."

"Well, she looks glad to see you."

The young man did very well, although he slipped up two or three times. However, most of the spirits he saw were recognized by the people he said they were calling on. One consumptive spirit gave him some trouble, though. He located it next to a middle-aged man, who said he did not recognize it.

"It's not a relative," said the medium; "apparently only a friend or acquaintance. Don't you recognize it yet?"

"No," explained the man. "You see, I have known so many who died of consumption. I'm a physician."

"Ah," said the medium, "I'm surprised there are not more patients beside. This man says he's happier now than he was."

The physician blushed and the medium passed on to the next spirit.

The next medium was an old man, and he had a different modus operandi. He was very theatrical.

"Will some one give me a handkerchief?" he asked.

One was forthcoming, and he passed it to his forehead and staggered about the stage for several minutes.

"I see," he said—"I see a woman, and she is sick unto death. She is lying ill in bed—very ill—and something must be done for her at once."

"That's right," exclaimed the man who had given the handkerchief excitedly.

The old man raised his hand, and it wavered for a moment like the needle of a compass, finally straightening out and pointing to the northeast.

"I see," he said, "in connection with this woman three graves, and they lie in that direction. They seem to be the graves of children."

"They are," said the man.

The old man pressed the handkerchief more closely to his head, and moving, or rather staggering, to the other side of the stage, continued:

"I see two horses."

"No," expostulated the man.

"Yes," said the medium, "I see two horses attached to a buggy. One is black and one is bay." The arm shot out again like the needle of a compass, this time pointing finally to the southeast. "They are going in that direction."

"I have no recollection of that," said the man.

But the medium was sure he was right.

"I see in the distance," he said, "fruit-trees. There are cherry-trees laden with cherries. I think they are going for fruit."

"Yes, yes; you're right," cried the man. "I remember it now."

These are a few of the many things done. There were not ten people in the audience who had not received calls from spirit friends when the session was over. And all for 10 cents. As an entertainment it cannot be excelled for the price.

SUBURBAN.

Lake View.

The Radical Labor party of Lake View held a meeting at the Casino yesterday afternoon to organize for the spring election. M. Kaden was Chairman. One hundred were present. Speeches were made by J. N. Adolphus, Charles Lange, E. H. Adams, and Ald. Klinke. It was decided to run a straight Labor ticket. The organization of a club was deferred.

Saturday afternoon Police Captain Villiers and a patrolman boarded a Chicago & Evanston passenger-train to see if the ten mile an hour ordinance was observed. They found the train was running at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and Capt. Villiers declares that if the illegal speed is maintained he will cause the arrest of all conductors and engineers on those trains violating the ordinance.

A Prize of $100,000

Is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dread monster, consumption, and wins back health and happiness, is far more fortunate. The chances of winning $100,000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them) it is an unfailing remedy. All druggists.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

WERE BREWERS BIDDEN?

INTERESTING PHASE OF THE PROHIBITION QUESTION IN IOWA.

Raising the Question Whether the State's Past Efforts to Encourage Foreign Immigration by Setting Forth the Facilities for Beer and Wine Making Do Not Place the Authorities in an Embarrassing Position—What Was Done in This Regard.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Frequently during the agitation of the prohibition question in Iowa, and especially since the decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the right of States to enact prohibitory laws, statements have been made that the brewers and vintners of Iowa came here at the invitation of the State. It was asserted in a vague manner that pamphlets were issued by the Iowa Board of Immigration, by sanction of the State, which set forth the natural advantages of this State for grape-culture and the manufacture of wine, and also the brewing of beer. These pamphlets, it was claimed, were published in German and other foreign languages and extensively circulated in the different countries of Europe, resulting in a large immigration of these peoples to Iowa. Such were the statements that were made, but the contents of these pamphlets were not given to the public and but few were certain of the existence of any copies at the present time. After a long search there have been obtained copies of two of these pamphlets published in German and one in English, and reliable information regarding the steps taken to secure their publication.

During the session of the Eighth General Assembly of Iowa, which convened Jan. 9, 1860, F. A. Gniffke, a member of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Immigration, who should hold office for two years from May 1, 1860, and should have an office in New York City from May 1 to Dec. 1 of each year. The duties of the Commissioner were defined by the bill to be to give immigrants all necessary information in relation to the soil and climate of the State, the branches of business to be pursued to advantage therein, and the cheapest and most expeditious routes to reach the same; also to protect immigrants, as far as possible, from imposition. He was also to report to the Governor as often as required the number of immigrants sent by him to the State of Iowa, their nationality, and the branches of business to be pursued by them. The bill also appropriated $2,400 as salary of the Commissioner for two years, $1,100 for office rent, furniture, maps, and books, and $1,000 for the publication of pamphlets descriptive of the State in English, German, and such other languages as might be deemed proper.

Mr. Gniffke, the author of this bill, lives in Dubuque and is editor of the *National Demokrat*. In answer to the question whether or not the pamphlet provided for by his bill was ever published he said:

"In 1861 an immigration circular or pamphlet was published by the State, but I cannot find a copy of it. Such an one should be somewhere, either in the State Library or office of the Secretary of State. It was published in accordance with a bill introduced by me as a Representative in the Eighth General Assembly, and passed March 30, 1860. You will find it on Page 872, Code of 1860. [This is the bill referred to.] The then Lieut.-Gov. Rusch was appointed Commissioner by Gov. Kirkwood. The publication of the pamphlet was delayed, and it did not, as I recollect, appear until the spring of 1861. I see it claimed that another pamphlet for the encouragement of immigration was published by the State previous to that time, but I doubt this."

A search among the documents in the office of the Secretary of State and the State Library failed to reveal a copy of the pamphlet referred to, and Mr. Gniffke is not certain that it made any special reference to the brewing or wine-growing industries of Iowa.

The office of Commissioner of Immigration was continued only two years and was abolished by Chap. 11, Acts of the Ninth General Assembly, which went into effect Feb. 19, 1862. In the Tenth General Assembly a bill was introduced by Representative Sanderson Jan. 27, 1864, to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration. It was referred to a special committee, which reported it back with an amendment providing that the Commissioner should live in some city in Northern Germany and his duty should be "by publication and all proper means to diffuse information concerning the character of the institutions and prospects of the State of Iowa and the advantages to be derived from immigration hither throughout the following districts—to wit: The Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, Lowenburg, the Kingdom of Hanover, and adjoining countries." The bill came up Feb. 1, 1864, for final disposal and was laid on the table.

It was not until the session of the Thirteenth General Assembly, which convened in Des Moines, Jan. 10, 1870, that an extensive effort was made to invite foreign immigration to Iowa. Chap. 34, Acts of the Thirteenth General Assembly, which became in force April 1, 1870, provided for a Board of Immigration to consist of seven members, one from each Congressional district in the State, the Governor to be ex-officio President, the term of office to be two years. The board was to meet in Des Moines the first Monday in April, 1870, and their duties were defined to be "to do all and everything which may and will enhance and encourage immigration to Iowa, either from the Eastern States of the United States or the Eastern Hemisphere." The board was also empowered to elect a Secretary who should act as Commissioner. It was required that the Secretary should be acquainted with the agricultural, mining, and other resources of the State, and it was made his duty to prepare, publish, and distribute pamphlets and documents setting forth facts and statistics illustrating the advantages and resources of the State, its climate, soil, productiveness, schools, railroads, and other matters of interest.

M. J. Rohlfs of Davenport, who was one of the members of the first Board of Immigration, when applied to for information on the subject replied that it was the intention to secure a part of the large immigration from Europe in the years 1870-'76 to come to Iowa. "The Board of Immigration," Mr. Rohlfs continued, "was established by the Thirteenth General Assembly. The bill provided for the appointment of six members, one from each Congressional district in the State, by the Governor, and he to be the presiding officer. It was suggested that the different European nationalities at that time, mostly represented in Iowa, should also be represented on the Board of Immigration, and in consequence thereof the following were appointed by Gov. Merrill: Edward Mumm of Keokuk and M. J. Rohlfs of Davenport, the former from the Southern and myself from the Northern part of Germany; the Rev. C. L. Claussen of St Ansgar, Mitchell County, representing the Scandinavian country; C. Rhynsburger of Pella, representing the Netherlands; Marcus Tuttle of Clear Lake, representing England and Ireland; and C. F. Spofford, representing the United States. At the first meeting of the board A. R. Fulton was elected Secretary and was instructed to write a pamphlet in the English language setting forth the advantages offered by the State of Iowa to immigrants. There was ordered an edition of 35,000 copies of this pamphlet in the English language, and it was also translated and printed in the following languages: 15,000 copies in German, 6,000 copies in Norwegian, 4,000 copies in Swedish, and 5,000 in Hollandish. These pamphlets were distributed, as far as possible, in the United States and in the countries named.

"By a resolution introduced at a meeting of the board held in December, 1872, the number of members of the board was reduced to four besides the Governor, as follows: Gov. C. C. Carpenter, President; M. J. Rohlfs, S. F. Spofford, Marcus Tuttle, and L. W. Gardner, the latter a new member, being from Avoca, Pottawattamie County. A. R. Fulton was still continued as Secretary. As the editions of the pamphlet prepared by Mr. Fulton had been nearly all distributed, and as it was considered that more especial reference to immigration from Germany and Scandinavia was needed, I was selected to issue a new pamphlet and it was decided that it should be translated into the Danish and Swedish languages also. The edition of the new pamphlet published in German was 15,000 copies and 5,000 and 7,000 copies in the Danish and Swedish languages, respectively.

"The board also appointed special agents in Europe for the purpose of distributing this pamphlet and to encourage immigration to Iowa. The appointees were the following: Carl Jacks, Hamburg; L. W. Hasselman, Amsterdam; Martin W. Claussen, Copenhagen; and Alexander Wiese and the Rev. A. King, London. Several men in the United States were also appointed, some living in Iowa and others in the Eastern States, for the purpose of giving information to people seeking homes in the West. Louis Ochs was also sent to Germany for the special purpose of giving information concerning our rich resources for farmers, gardeners, and vintagers."

The reduction in number of members of the board referred to by Mr. Rohlfs was in accord with a bill passed by the Fourteenth General Assembly. This bill appropriated $10,000 for the expenses, etc., of the board for two years from April 7, 1872. The appropriation for the previous two years was $5,000.

It is a difficult matter to obtain copies of the pamphlets referred to by Mr. Rohlfs, but he furnished the correspondent with copies of the German edition of both. The pamphlet prepared by Secretary Fulton and published in 1870, is entitled: "Iowa, the Home for the Immigrant: A Treatise on the Resources of Iowa, Including Trustworthy and Useful Information in Regard to the State for Immigrants and Others.—Published by order of the Board of Immigration of Iowa." It contains 104 pages and its contents is divided into nine chapters, with nineteen pages of statistical tables showing population of counties and cities, farm and orchard products, miles of railway, National banks, post-offices, climatic statistics, and a map of Iowa. The descriptive portion of the pamphlet comprises historical, geographical, and geological chapters on Iowa, and also chapters on farm and garden culture, schools, colleges, and railroads, railroad and Government lands, naturalization laws and general hints concerning State, social, and religious organizations, and instructions in regard to the time to come to Iowa and how to take advantage of the resources of the State.

On the subject of grape-culture it is said that many varieties of this fruit are especially adapted to the climate of Iowa, and reference is made to the fact that many Iowa wine-growers have been successful.

The second pamphlet, written by Mr. Rohlfs, treats more especially the subject of wine culture. This pamphlet bears the following title page:

"Iowa, the Home for the Immigrant: A Treatise Upon the Resources of the State of Iowa, with Especial Reference to the European Immigration.—Composed by M. J. Rohlfs.—Published by Order of the Bureau of Immigration." This pamphlet was issued in 1873 and contains 104 pages and a map of Iowa printed in colors. The treatment of the subject is much in the same manner as the earlier pamphlet, before referred to, except that more particular reference is made to securing immigration from Germany and Scandinavia. On page 25 of this pamphlet is the following upon wine culture, an industry that is now practically forbidden by the prohibitory law:

"Until about ten years ago little or nothing was known concerning wine culture in Iowa. In the southeastern part of the State the planting of grapes began on the hills of the Mississippi, at first only for use on the table, but after a while for the manufacture of wine. By this time wine culture has made rapid progress, and already thousands of people derive their support therefrom; and not only the hills of the Mississippi, but the banks of other rivers in the interior of Iowa take on year by year more of the appearance a European wine country. In Lee and Des Moines Counties acres and acres may be seen planted with the lordly grape, and it is a beautiful sight as one goes up or down the river on a steamer in the autumn to view the wine gardens on the hills of the Mississippi sown with blue, red, and golden grapes. At first only the common kinds were raised, but now the better sorts are cultivated with success. The wine made from the Virginia Seedling, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Diana, Isabella, and Catawba ranks with the strong wines of France or the milder wines of the Rhine country. The immigrant from the wine country of Germany or Switzerland who understands the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine can, with a small capital, make certain for himself a good living in a few years by establishing a vineyard. The most of the grapes planted here give a fair yield in three years and a full yield in four years. The summers are long here and the autumns usually dry, so that it is seldom that the grapes are injured and an entire failure of the wine harvest has never been known here."

In another portion of the pamphlet, in describing Lee and Des Moines Counties, the success the Germans were meeting in wine culture was especially referred to. The cultivation of barley was mentioned, together with other grains, but the brewing industry was not particularly specified in these pamphlets.

In the first biennial report of the Board of Immigration, made to the Fourteenth General Assembly under date of Jan. 1, 1872, are reports from several of the Commissioners who were sent to foreign countries. Henry Hospers, who went to the Netherlands, says that he thoroughly advertised the State of Iowa and published a pamphlet entitled, "Iowa—shall I emigrate to America practically answered by a Hollander who has resided for twenty-four years in one of the best States in the Union." He adds that he held conferences in nineteen different cities, all of which were well attended. Carl Jaaks, who was sent to Hamburg, reports that he circulated pamphlets in the hotels and inns in Schleswig, and that a body of immigrants were coming to locate near Clinton. Louis A. Ochs reported that he had advertised Iowa in Mechlenberg, Alsace, and Switzerland, and that a colony from those countries was coming to Iowa that season.

Mr. Rolhifs, as in the foregoing, says that there were 15,000 copies of the pamphlet which he prepared published in the German, 5,000 in the Danish, and 7,000 in the Swedish languages. That these pamphlets did much towards attracting immigration from those countries to Iowa is proven conclusively from the census reports. The following table shows the number of foreign-born citizens of Iowa in 1870 and in 1885, as reported by the census, from Germany and the Scandinavian countries, also from all the other foreign countries, together with the total foreign-born population and the total population:

	1870.	1885.
Germany	66,162	120,396
Sweden	10,796	25,396
Norway	17,556	24,107
Denmark	2,827	12,250
Other foreign countries	107,355	128,255
Total foreign-born	204,696	310,404
Total population	1,194,019	1,753,980

From these figures it appears that during the fifteen years from 1870 to 1885 the number of foreign-born citizens of Iowa coming from Germany and the Scandinavian countries was increased over 87 per cent, while the number from the other foreign countries was increased only 19 per cent, and the total population of the State was increased about 46 per cent. The Board of Immigration was abolished in 1874 and with it ended the organized effort of the State Government to attract immigration from foreign countries to Iowa, although in 1878 the Governor was empowered to appoint one or more Commissioners of Immigration, provided they would serve "without expense to the State," and in 1880 the appointment of a Commissioner was provided for, who should live in Des Moines, and whose duty was "to induce capital and industry to seek investment and employment in developing and improving the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining resources of the State."

A Bitter Disappointment.

"Miss Clara," he said, "can I speak with your father a moment before I go?"

"Certainly, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl, blushing, and with a wildly-throbbing heart she sought the old man.

"O, papa," she began later, as the front door closed, "what did Mr. Sampson want?"

"I'm his landlord, you know. I let him his bachelor apartments, and he wants another three years' lease."—*New York Sun.*

A Liquid Inaccuracy.

"I see," remarked McSwilligen, "that during the delivery of Bismarck's great speech a tumbler of his favorit beverage stood at his hand and had to be refilled eighteen times."

"Then that other newspaper statement must have been wrong," replied Squildig.

"What other statement?"

"That he was in excellent spirits at its conclusion. The spirits were in him."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Taking the Safe Side.

Boston grocer (to customer)—Is that all this morning, Mrs. Beacon? Are you supplied with beans?

Mrs. Beacon (contemplatively)—I am not quite sure about our supply of beans, but to be on the safe side you might send, say, a couple of barrels.—*New York Sun.*

Must Be a Mistake.

Dakota lady (returning from church)—Do you know how the thermometer is today, John?

Husband—Sixty-eight below.

Dakota lady—Is that all, John? Why, I feel real chilly.—*Fed-Bits.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Prepare for Spring

Now is the time to prepare for spring, and your own system is of first importance. If you have not felt well during the winter, if you have been overworked, or closely confined in badly ventilated rooms or shops, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it early and you will ward off attacks of disease or escape the effects of impure blood and that tired feeling so common in the spring. Do not delay. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

"I wish to state the benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it in the spring for three years for debility, and can say that I gained in flesh and strength after using one bottle. It has also cured me of sick-headache." MRS. F. H. ANDREWS, South Woodstock, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well-known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick-headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life, and imparts life and strength to the whole system.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FOR THE STRIKING MINERS.

A Meeting Under the Auspices of the Central Labor Union.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union at Müller's Hall, corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue, yesterday for the purpose of raising funds for the striking miners in Pennsylvania. P. V. Dusey occupied the chair. J. R. Buchanan, editor of the *Labor Enquirer*, said the slimness of the audience—there being less than 200 present—was no doubt to be attributed to the conflicting reports appearing in the papers the last two or three days, indicating that the strike had been terminated. He was in receipt of a dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., late last Saturday night stating that no compromise had been effected and that the strike was still on. "In the suggested compromise," said Mr. Buchanan, "I see the same fine Italian hand of the General Executive Board and Powderly that lost the great Stock-Yards strike, and every other great strike for the elevation and advancement of labor that the Knights have undertaken since Powderly has been in office. There must have been some jockeying between the General Executive Board and Manager Corbin of the railroad and coal companies."

Albert Currlin of St. Louis addressed the meeting in German, treating on the same points as those which formed the subject matter of Mr. Buchanan's address. Mr. Kempe also addressed the meeting in German. John Riley suggested that subscriptions be gathered in Chicago until they had sufficient to send a car-load of flour and a car-load of pork to the families of the starving miners. A subscription amounting to $10.38 was taken up before the meeting adjourned.

INDICTED FOR THE PEDDLER'S MURDER.

Kahlenbeck Held for the Crime Near Huntington, Ind.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Late yesterday the Huntington County grand jury returned an indictment against Jacob Kahlenbeck for murder in the first degree. Kahlenbeck is the alleged slayer of Theodore Lorenze, the Jewish peddler, whose dead body was found in the woods near Huntington last Sunday. Lorenze was last seen alive the Friday previous, and he was then in company of Kahlenbeck, only a short distance from the spot where his body was found. Kahlenbeck was one of the searching party, and manifested the utmost indifference while the others were expressing their horror. Tracks in the snow near the body corresponded exactly with the shoes worn by Kahlenbeck. The crime was apparently committed for robbery, as Lorenze's money was missing. The tragedy recalls the murder of a brother of Kahlenbeck which occurred some years ago, and has always remained a mystery. Lorenze, the murdered man, was a talented man, master of several languages, and an apt student in political economy. He came to this country a few months ago in search of a brother, whom he found at Huntington. Liking the place, he concluded to remain for a time, and finally became a peddler, as his health precluded engaging in in-door occupations.

My wife has twins and they have croup. Give me two bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BARNES—Friday, Feb. 18, at his residence, No. 815 St. Mark's-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Alfred S. Barnes, aged 71 years, uncle of Charles J. Barnes of this city.

EDWARDS—The funeral of Mrs. David Edwards will be held at the residence of her father, Mr. Pascal Owing, 2403 Wabash-av., Monday, Feb. 20, at 2 p. m.

GREELEY—At the residence of S. S. Greeley, 60 Bellevue-place, Feb. 19, Mary Roby Greeley, wife of E. P. Greeley of Nashua, Ia.

Interment at Nashua, N. H.

HART—Feb. 19, 1888, Mary Catherine, beloved daughter of Peter and Mary Hart, aged 10 months.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 21, from the residence of her parents, 2919 Parnell-av., at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

LAWRENCE—The 17th inst., at Elgin, Ill., Felix Lawrence of Chicago, aged 45 years.

Funeral Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock from 623 North Wells-st.

LOWENTHAL—Nathan Lowenthal, aged 79 years.

Funeral Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, by carriage to Rosehill, from residence, 112 Walnut-st.

SCANLAN—Frank Scanlan, beloved son of James F. and Della Scanlan, aged 9 months.

Funeral Monday, Feb. 20, from 34 Upton-st., at 1 p. m., to Calvary.

☞ New York "Daily News" please copy.

SCHOFIELD—The funeral services of the late Rev. James Schofield will take place at the residence of Edwin E. Wise, 582 West Adams-st., at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. Interment at Freeport, Ill., Tuesday afternoon.

STONE—Feb. 19, 1888, John E. Stone, aged 28 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 p. m., from his uncle's residence, 43 Tell-court.

TREADWELL—Sunday, Feb. 19, at 11.35 a. m., Daniel Smith Treadwell, aged 72 years.

Funeral from First Baptist Church to Oakwoods Tuesday at 2 p. m.

☞ St. John (New Brunswick) papers please copy.

WATTS—Feb. 18, Gertie A. Watts, aged 6 months and 15 days.

Funeral from 85½ South Jefferson-st. Sunday, Feb. 19, at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COOK County Woman Suffrage Society will be held Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 2:30 p. m., in the club-room of the Sherman House. Mrs. Harbert will answer Mrs. Corbin's attack on woman suffrage and important business will be transacted. The Illinois members of the National Woman Suffrage Society are requested to meet at the above-mentioned place at 1:30 sharp of the same day. Business of great importance in regard to the International Council will come before the meeting.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CANDY

Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

AUCTION!

Opening Spring Sales,

Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS!

We will offer at this sale entirely fresh stocks of seasonable goods, just received, including

Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Curtains, Curtain Nets, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Jerseys, Shawls, Linen Table Cloths, Towels and Crashes, Ladies' and Gents' Spring Underwear and Hosiery, Lace, Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handk'fs.

AT 1 P. M.,

After Lunch has been served, we will sell a very choice line of

CARPETS

Of every grade from Cottage to Body Brussels. Also Rugs and Oilcloths.

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,

Opening Sale of Clothing.

Clothing merchants will do well to notice that we will start the season by selling a very large consignment from prominent Eastern manufacturers of

Men's Suits (Coats, Pants, and Vests), Men's Pants in all grades, Youths' Suits (Coats, Pants, and Vests), Children's Suits (Jackets and Pants).

All seasonable goods, guaranteed full and regular sizes. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 200 & 202 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

RUBBERS.

We will sell a first-class line of goods, not often seen in an auction sale, and as they are for quick disposal dealers should take notice and not forget this sale.

We will also offer at this sale Boots and Shoes equal to any JOBBER'S STOCK, and at the prices they will be sold for will assist any dealer to trade. A call and examination will convince that the goods are bargains all the way through, and we guarantee regular and perfect in every respect. An inspection will be sure to please.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

At 267 & 269 E. Indiana-st,

42 ROOMS.

GOOD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Bedding, Large Range, &c.

This (Monday) Morning, 10 o'clock.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

PURE AIR AND PURE WATER ARE ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

The Germicide

With monthly inspection and constant chemical action maintains PURE AIR.

The Glen Flora Springs

Supply the purest and choicest of TABLE WATER, unequaled for its medicinal properties.

Office 305 Wabash-av.

J. G. COZZENS,

Sole Agent for the Glen Flora Water and the Germicide.

WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA

Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hearty beverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palatable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after-effects. Requires no boiling. Marion Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, Dean A. R. Thomas, M. D., pronounce it the best of all the powdered chocolates. No other equals it in flavor, purity, and anti-dyspeptic qualities. Sold by Grocers. Samples mailed for ten stamps.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

25 Years' Experience. Patterns Preserved.

SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at home with PEERLESS DYES. They will dye everything. They are sold everywere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Colors, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by C. B. Wilson, Druggist, 783 West Madison, cor. [illegible]; Max Behrens, Pharmacist and Chemist, [illegible] W. Madison-st.; John P. Lee, Apothecary, [illegible] Halsted-st.; Edward Long, Druggist and Pharmacist, [illegible] Blue Island-av., cor. 13th-st.; O. M. [illegible], Apothecary, 219 N. Wells-st., cor. Chicago-av.; Louis Lehman, Prescription Druggist, 240 State-st. [illegible]